Access DB# 60726

SEARCH REQUEST FORM

Scientific and Technical Information Center

Requester's Full Name: Joe Weiss Examiner #: 75067 Date: 2/5/02
Art Unit: 3761 Phone Number 305-0323 Serial Number: 09/614,389
Mail Box and Bldg/Room Location: 3B10 Results Format Preferred (circle): PAPER DISK E-MAIL

If more than one search is submitted, please prioritize searches in order of need.

****

Please provide a detailed statement of the search topic, and describe as specifically as possible the subject matter to be searched. Include the elected species or structures, keywords, synonyms, acronyms, and registry numbers, and combine with the concept or utility of the invention. Define any terms that may have a special meaning. Give examples or relevant citations, authors, etc, if known. Please attach a copy of the cover sheet, pertinent claims, and abstract.

Title of Invention: Methods & Devices to Deliver

Inventors (please provide full names): Hendricks & Bazor et al

Earliest Priority Filing Date: May 99

For Sequence Searches Only *Please include all pertinent information (parent, child, divisional, or issued patent numbers) along with the appropriate serial number.*

- All types of Headaches Oral nasal ocular / Migraine
- Delivery of Oxygen (Directly or Indirectly)
- Carbon Dioxide (specific gravity)
- Hyperventilation hypercapnia
- See Attached claims refs.

****

STAFF USE ONLY	Type of Search		Vendors and cost where applicable	
Searcher: JEANNE HARRIGAN	NA Sequence (#)		STN	
Searcher Phone #: 305-5934	AA Sequence (#)		Dialog	✓
Searcher Location: CP2-2C08	Structure (#)		Questel/Orbit	
Date Searcher Picked Up: 2/25	Bibliographic	✓	Dr.Link	
Date Completed: 2/25	Litigation		Lexis/Nexis	
Searcher Prep & Review Time: 117	Fulltext		Sequence Systems	
Clerical Prep Time:	Patent Family		WWW/Internet	
Online Time: 58	Other		Other (specify)	

PTO-1590 (1-2000)

Bm 2/15 5351

February 25, 2002

TO: Joe Weiss, Art Unit 3761
CP2, Room 3-B-10

FROM: Jeanne Horrigan, EIC-3700

SUBJECT: Search Results for Serial #09/614389

Attached are the search results for the "Methods and Apparatus for Relieving Headaches, Rhinitis and Other Common Ailments," including results of an inventor search in foreign patent databases, and prior art searches in foreign patent, medical, and general sci-tech non-patent databases.

The results are in two sections: one contains abstracts and bibliographic citations; the other has titles only (I did not think these titles sounded as relevant as the ones in the abstracts section.) In the abstracts & bibliographic citations section, a row of asterisks marks the end of a search, including the search strategy, in a particular set of databases and the beginning of a new search in a different set of databases.

I tagged the items that seemed to me to be most relevant, but **I suggest that you review all of the results**.

Also attached is a "*Search Results Feedback Form*." Your feedback will help enhance our search services.

I hope these results are useful. Please let me know if you would like me to expand or modify the search or if you have any questions.

3/7/1 (Item 1 from file: 350)
DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX

013883323 **Image available**
WPI Acc No: 2001-367536/200138
Dispenser for administering combination of drug and gas, comprises chamber charged from gas container, venturi and valves controlling operation
Patent Assignee: CAPNIA INC (CAPN-N)
Inventor: RASOR J S ; RASOR N S
Number of Countries: 094 Number of Patents: 002
Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week	
WO 200136018	A2	20010525	WO 2000US41956	A	20001107	200138	B
AU 200141358	A	20010530	AU 200141358	A	20001107	200152	

Priority Applications (No Type Date): US 2000185495 P 20000228; US 99164125 P 19991108
Patent Details:

Patent No	Kind	Lan	Pg	Main IPC	Filing Notes
WO 200136018	A2	E	54	A61M-000/00	

Designated States (National): AE AG AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY BZ CA CH CN CR CU CZ DE DK DM DZ EE ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MA MD MG MK MN MW MX MZ NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE SG SI SK SL TJ TM TR TT TZ UA UG US UZ VN YU ZA ZW
Designated States (Regional): AT BE CH CY DE DK EA ES FI FR GB GH GM GR IE IT KE LS LU MC MW MZ NL OA PT SD SE SL SZ TR TZ UG ZW

AU 200141358 A A61M-000/00 Based on patent WO 200136018

Abstract (Basic): WO 200136018 A2

NOVELTY - Dispenser comprises a pressurized gas container (101), adjustable head with chamber, flow passages, a venturi, valve (120) biased shut, drug reservoir and a capillary between reservoir and venturi. A needle (100) perforates a cap (106) attached to the valve, which is opened when the needle sealingly penetrates the cap.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - Dispenser comprises a pressurized gas container (101), adjustable head with chamber, flow passages, a venturi, valve (120) biased shut, drug reservoir and a capillary between reservoir and venturi. A needle (100) perforates a cap (106) attached to the valve, which is opened when the needle sealingly penetrates the cap. A lock holds the opening and cap in a second position when the needle is removed and the valve is closed, the chamber (145) being charged with gas under pressure. A spring release allows gas to leave via the outlet, passing through a plenum and venturi, to discharge the drug.

An INDEPENDENT CLAIM is included for a method of controlling the effect of a drug on an individual. The drug is administered and a flow gaseous physiologically-active agent is generated. The e.g. nostrils are infused with the agent to enhance drug action.

USE - Used to dispense and deliver carbon dioxide and other gases to individuals. The eye, ear, nostril(s) or mouth may be infused. The agent administered is vasoactive, neuroactive or myoactive. The device is sued for the relief of e.g. headaches , allergic rhinitis and asthma.

ADVANTAGE - Gases are active agents capable of enhancing action of other drugs, so that the device permits a flow rate more suitable for co-application of drug and gaseous physiologically-active agent. Relative quantities of drug and gas can be adjusted. The effect of the drug is controlled by co-application of the gas or vapor administered.

DESCRIPTION OF DRAWING(S) - The drawing shows a co-infusion device, before activation.
Needle (100)
Pressurized gas container (101)
Cap (106)
Valve (120)
Chamber (145)
pp; 54 DwgNo 1/16
Derwent Class: B07; P34
International Patent Class (Main): A61M-000/00

3/7/2 (Item 2 from file: 350)
DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX

013654021
WPI Acc No: 2001-138233/200114
A new method for delivering a therapeutic gas to a patient comprising infusing a nasal, oral or ocular mucous membrane with a flow of therapeutic gas
Patent Assignee: CAPINA INC (CAPI-N)
Inventor: RASOR J S ; RASOR N S
Number of Countries: 092 Number of Patents: 002
Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week	
WO 200103645	A2	20010118	WO 2000US19043	A	20000712	200114	B
AU 200059315	A	20010130	AU 200059315	A	20000712	200127	

Priority Applications (No Type Date): US 2000185495 P 20000228; US 99143164 P 19990712; US 99148736 P 19990816; US 99164125 P 19991108
Patent Details:

Patent No	Kind	Lan	Pg	Main IPC	Filing Notes
WO 200103645	A2	E	53	A61K-000/00	

Designated States (National): AE AG AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY CA CH CN CR CU CZ DE DK DM DZ EE ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MA MD MG MK MN MW MX NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE SG SI SK SL TJ TM TR TT TZ UA UG UZ VN YU ZA ZW
Designated States (Regional): AT BE CH CY DE DK EA ES FI FR GB GH GM GR IE IT KE LS LU MC MW MZ NL OA PT SD SE SL SZ TZ UG ZW

AU 200059315	A	A61K-000/00	Based on patent WO 200103645

Abstract (Basic): WO 200103645 A2
NOVELTY - A new method for delivering a therapeutic gas to a patient comprises infusing a nasal, oral or ocular mucous membrane with a flow of therapeutic gas.
DETAILED DESCRIPTION - A novel method for delivering a therapeutic gas to a patient having a mouth and a nose, comprises:
(a) generating a flow of a therapeutic gas; and
(b) infusing a nasal and/or oral mucous membrane with the flow of therapeutic gas; where the patient refrains from inhaling the therapeutic gas.
INDEPENDENT CLAIMS are also included for:
(1) a method for delivering a therapeutic gas to a patient comprising:
(a) generating a flow of a therapeutic gas; and
(b) infusing an ocular mucous membrane with the flow of therapeutic gas;
(2) a method for generating a therapeutic dosage of a gas comprising releasing from a hand-held dispenser a flow of therapeutic gas comprising 0.5-20 cc/second, when the gas is selected from CO2, NO,

O, He, dilute mixtures of NO, and isocapnic mixtures of acid gases;

(3) a dispenser for delivering a therapeutic gas comprising:

(a) a container holding a volume of the therapeutic gas under pressure;

(b) a flow regulator that releases a flow of the therapeutic gas from the container; and

(c) an outlet that seals against a human nostril;

(4) a dispenser for delivering CO2 comprising:

(a) a container holding a volume of CO2 under pressure; and

(b) a flow regulator that releases a flow of the CO2 from the container at a rate of 0.5-20 cc/second;

(5) a kit comprising:

(a) a container holding a therapeutic gas; and

(b) instructions for use for delivering the therapeutic gas to a patient from the container comprising:

(i) generating a flow of the therapeutic gas; and

(ii) infusing a nasal and/or oral mucous membrane with the flow of therapeutic gas, where the patient refrains from inhaling the therapeutic gas;

(6) a kit comprising:

(a) a hand-held container holding CO2; and

(b) instructions for use for delivering the CO2 from the container to a patient comprising releasing from the hand-held container a flow of CO2 comprising 0.5-20 cc/second of CO2;

(7) a treatment gas supply system comprising:

(a) a hand-held nozzle having an outlet that seals against a nostril or mouth or eye of a patient;

(b) an adjustable flow control regulator that is adjustable to a flow rate of 0.5-20 ml/second when connected to a source of pressurized treatment gas; and

(c) a hose connectable at one end to the nozzle and at another end to a source of the therapeutic gas;

(8) a kit comprising:

(a) a container holding a therapeutic gas; and

(b) instructions for use for delivering the therapeutic gas to a patient from the container comprising:

(i) generating a flow of the therapeutic gas; and

(ii) infusing an ocular mucous membrane with the flow of therapeutic gas;

(9) a gas dispensing needle comprising a needle body having a penetrating tip, a proximal conical shaft, and a flow passage between the shaft and an orifice in the penetrating tip; where the tip region has an angle of convergence at least25degrees; and where the conical shaft has an angle of convergence of 2-6degrees.

ACTIVITY - Analgesic; Antimigraine; Antiallergic; Antiinflammatory; Ophthalmological; Antiasthmatic; Anticonvulsant; Antiparkinsonian.

MECHANISM OF ACTION - None given.

USE - The methods can be used for delivering CO2 and other gases to patients for relieving symptoms associated with headache (e.g. migraine headaches , tension-type headaches , cluster headaches), jaw pain, facial pain, (e.g. trigeminal neuralgia), allergies (rhinitis and conjunctivitis), asthma, nervous disorders (e.g. epilepsy, Parkinson's), and other common ailments.

ADVANTAGE - The methods allows the delivery of a small volume of therapeutic gas of high concentration to provide faster relief without the adverse side effects of systemic drugs that are ingested, injected

or inhaled.
pp; 53 DwgNo 0/15
Derwent Class: B06; B07
International Patent Class (Main): A61K-000/00

6/7/1 (Item 1 from file: 350)
DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX

014118336 **Image available**
WPI Acc No: 2001-602548/200168
Transcutaneous delivery of carbon dioxide to individual, for treating head aches, allergic rhinitis and asthma, involves exposing selected portion of individual skin to pure gaseous carbon dioxide environment
Patent Assignee: CAPNIA INC (CAPN-N)
Inventor: RASOR J S ; RASOR N S
Number of Countries: 095 Number of Patents: 002
Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week	
WO 200164280	A1	20010907	WO 2001US40195	A	20010228	200168	B
AU 200172086	A	20010912	AU 200172086	A	20010228	200204	

Priority Applications (No Type Date): US 2000185495 P 20000228
Patent Details:

Patent No	Kind	Lan	Pg	Main IPC	Filing Notes
WO 200164280	A1	E	34	A61M-035/00	

Designated States (National): AE AG AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY BZ CA CH CN CO CR CU CZ DE DK DM DZ EE ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MA MD MG MK MN MW MX MZ NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE SG SI SK SL TJ TM TR TT TZ UA UG US UZ VN YU ZA ZW
Designated States (Regional): AT BE CH CY DE DK EA ES FI FR GB GH GM GR IE IT KE LS LU MC MW MZ NL OA PT SD SE SL SZ TR TZ UG ZW

AU 200172086	A		A61M-035/00	Based on patent WO 200164280

Abstract (Basic): WO 200164280 A1
NOVELTY - Carbon dioxide (CO2) is delivered transcutaneously to an individual by exposing a selected portion of the individual skin to pure gaseous CO2 environment.
DETAILED DESCRIPTION - Transcutaneous delivery of CO2 involves passing CO2 from a container (101) through a flow regulator (110), over the painful skin surface.
INDEPENDENT CLAIMS are also included for the following:
(a) A device for transcutaneous delivery and application of CO2; and
(b) Transmucous delivery of CO2 to an individual.
ACTIVITY - Analgesic; Antiallergic; Antiinflammatory; Antiasthmatic.
MECHANISM OF ACTION - None given.
USE - For treating head aches, allergic rhinitis and asthma, and also for relieving musculo-skeletal, neural and rheumatic pains.
ADVANTAGE - The aqueous solution or gaseous CO2 can be easily sprayed into nose, mouth and/or upper respiratory tract, or applied on skin surfaces, for treating various ailments. The transcutaneous application of CO2 effectively reduces local pain, inflammation and allergic distress. Gaseous CO2 infusion is easy to use. The gaseous CO2 which does not dependent on dose, rapidly relieves pain and is free from side effects and other contraindications with associated drugs. The CO2 solution obtained economically, has excellent stability and enables metered dose of medicament.

DESCRIPTION OF DRAWING(S) - The figure shows the device used for transcutaneous absorption of CO2.
Container (101)
Flow regulator (110)
pp; 34 DwgNo 1/13
Derwent Class: B06; P34
International Patent Class (Main): A61M-035/00

File 350:Derwent WPIX 1963-2001/UD,UM &UP=200212
File 344:CHINESE PATENTS ABS APR 1985-2001/Dec
File 347:JAPIO Oct/1976-2001/Oct(Updated 020204)
File 371:French Patents 1961-2002/BOPI 200207

Set	Items	Description
S1	13	AU="RASOR J S":AU="RASOR N S"
S2	2435	HEADACHE? ?
S3	**2**	**S1 AND S2**
S4	11	S1 NOT S3
S5	11	IDPAT (sorted in duplicate/non-duplicate order)
S6	**11**	**IDPAT (primary/non-duplicate records only)**
S7	42	HEAD()ACHE? ?
S8	**1**	**(S1 AND S7) NOT S3 [a duplicate]**

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3/3,AB/1 (Item 1 from file: 348)
DIALOG(R)File 348:EUROPEAN PATENTS
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01304819
METHOD AND APPARATUS FOR CO-APPLICATION OF GASES AND DRUGS TO POTENTIATE THEIR ACTION IN RELIEVING HEADACHES , ANGINA, AND OTHER AILMENTS
METHODE ET APPAREIL DE CO-APPLICATION DE GAZ ET DE MEDICAMENTS POUR POTENTIALISER LEUR ACTION SOULAGEANT LES MAUX DE TETE, L'ANGINE ET D'AUTRES MAUX
PATENT ASSIGNEE:
Capnia Incorporated, (3340630), 104 Smith Creek Drive, Los Gatos, CA 95030, (US), (Applicant designated States: all)
INVENTOR:
RASOR, Julia, S. , 104 Smith Creek Drive, Los Gatos, CA 95030, (US)
RASOR, Ned, S. , 15601 Montebello Road, Cupertino, CA 95014, (US
PATENT (CC, No, Kind, Date): WO 200136018 010525
APPLICATION (CC, No, Date): EP 2000992143 001107; WO 2000US41956 001107
PRIORITY (CC, No, Date): US 164125 P 991108; US 185495 P 000228
DESIGNATED STATES: AT; BE; CH; CY; DE; DK; ES; FI; FR; GB; GR; IE; IT; LI; LU; MC
EXTENDED DESIGNATED STATES: AL; LT; LV; MK; RO; SI
INTERNATIONAL PATENT CLASS: A61M-001/00
LANGUAGE (Publication,Procedural,Application): English; English; English

3/3,AB/2 (Item 2 from file: 348) This is a duplicate of 3/7/2 page 2
DIALOG(R)File 348:EUROPEAN PATENTS
(c) 2002 European Patent Office. All rts. reserv.
01255349
METHODS AND APPARATUS FOR RELIEVING HEADACHES , RHINITIS AND OTHER COMMON AILMENTS
PROCEDES ET DISPOSITIF POUR SOULAGER LES CEPHALEES, LES RHINITES ET

D'AUTRES AFFECTIONS COMMUNES
PATENT ASSIGNEE:
Capina, Incorporated, (3221620), 15601 Montebello Road, Cuptertino, CA 95014, (US), (Applicant designated States: all)
INVENTOR:
RASOR, Ned, S. , 15601 Montebello Road, Cupertino, CA 95014, (US)
RASOR, Julia, S. , 104 Smith Creek Drive, Los Gatos, CA 95030, (US
PATENT (CC, No, Kind, Date): WO 0103645 010118
APPLICATION (CC, No, Date): WO 945357 000712; WO 00US19043 000712
PRIORITY (CC, No, Date): US 143164 990712; US 148736 990816; US 164125 991108; US 185495 000228
DESIGNATED STATES: AT; BE; CH; CY; DE; DK; ES; FI; FR; GB; GR; IE; IT; LI; LU; MC; NL; PT; SE
EXTENDED DESIGNATED STATES: AL; LT; LV; MK; RO; SI
INTERNATIONAL PATENT CLASS: A61K-006/00
LANGUAGE (Publication,Procedural,Application): English; English; English

3/3,AB/3 (Item 1 from file: 349) duplicate of 6/7/1 p. 4
DIALOG(R)File 349:PCT FULLTEXT

00831030
METHOD AND APPARATUS FOR TRANSCUTANEOUS INFUSION OF CARBON DIOXIDE FOR LOCAL RELIEF OF PAIN AND OTHER AILMENTS
PROCEDE ET DISPOSITIF DE PERFUSION TRANSCUTANEE DE DIOXYDE DE CARBONE POUR SOULAGER LOCALEMENT LA DOULEUR ET D'AUTRES MAUX
Patent Applicant/Assignee:
CAPNIA INCORPORATED, 104 Smith Creek Drive, Los Gatos, CA 95030, US, US (Residence), US (Nationality), (For all designated states except: US)
Patent Applicant/Inventor:
RASOR Ned S , 15601 Montebello Road, Cupertino, CA 95014, US, US (Residence), US (Nationality), (Designated only for: US)
RASOR Julia S , 104 Smith Creek Drive, Los Gatos, CA 95030, US, US (Residence), US (Nationality), (Designated only for: US
Legal Representative:
HAYNES Mark A (agent), Haynes & Beffel LLP, P.O. Box 366, Half Moon Bay, CA 94019, US,
Patent and Priority Information (Country, Number, Date):
Patent: WO 200164280 A1 20010907 (WO 0164280)
Application: WO 2001US40195 20010228 (PCT/WO US0140195)
Priority Application: US 2000185495 20000228
Parent Application/Grant:
Related by Continuation to: US 2000185495 20000228 (CON)
Designated States: AE AG AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY BZ CA CH CN CO CR CU CZ DE DK DM DZ EE ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MA MD MG MK MN MW MX MZ NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE SG SI SK SL TJ TM TR TT TZ UA UG US UZ VN YU ZA ZW
(EP) AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT SE TR
(OA) BF BJ CF CG CI CM GA GN GW ML MR NE SN TD TG
(AP) GH GM KE LS MW MZ SD SL SZ TZ UG ZW
(EA) AM AZ BY KG KZ MD RU TJ TM
Publication Language: English
Filing Language: English
Fulltext Word Count: 6369
English Abstract
The invention relates to methods and devices for transcutaneous and

transmucosal application of carbon dioxide in the form of a gas and in the form of a capnic solution (such as carbonated water) for the relief of pain, including musculoskeletal disorders, neuralgias, rhinitis and other ailments. Gaseous carbon dioxide is applied to the skin for at least three minutes, and the capnic solution may be held on the skin for at least three minutes, which provides relief of symptoms. The capnic solution may also be sprayed onto mucous membranes such as the nose for relief of symptoms such as allergic rhinitis.

3/3,AB/4 (Item 2 from file: 349) duplicate of 3/7/1 p.1
DIALOG(R)File 349:PCT FULLTEXT

00802767
METHOD AND APPARATUS FOR CO-APPLICATION OF GASES AND DRUGS TO POTENTIATE THEIR ACTION IN RELIEVING HEADACHES , ANGINA, AND OTHER AILMENTS
METHODE ET APPAREIL DE CO-APPLICATION DE GAZ ET DE MEDICAMENTS POUR POTENTIALISER LEUR ACTION SOULAGEANT LES MAUX DE TETE, L'ANGINE ET D'AUTRES MAUX
Patent Applicant/Assignee:
CAPNIA INCORPORATED, 104 Smith Creek Drive, Los Gatos, CA 95030, US, US (Residence), US (Nationality), (For all designated states except: US)
Patent Applicant/Inventor:
RASOR Julia S , 104 Smith Creek Drive, Los Gatos, CA 95030, US, US (Residence), US (Nationality), (Designated only for: US)
RASOR Ned S , 15601 Montebello Road, Cupertino, CA 95014, US, US (Residence), US (Nationality), (Designated only for: US
Legal Representative:
HAYNES Mark A (agent), Haynes & Beffel LLP, P.O. Box 366, Half Moon Bay, CA 94019, US,
Patent and Priority Information (Country, Number, Date):
Patent: WO 200136018 A2 20010525 (WO 0136018)
Application: WO 2000US41956 20001107 (PCT/WO US0041956)
Priority Application: US 99164125 19991108; US 2000185495 20000228
Parent Application/Grant:
Related by Continuation to: US 99164125 19991108 (CON); US 2000185495 20000228 (CON)
Designated States: AE AG AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY BZ CA CH CN CR CU CZ DE DK DM DZ EE ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MA MD MG MK MN MW MX MZ NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE SG SI SK SL TJ TM TR TT TZ UA UG US UZ VN YU ZA ZW
(EP) AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT SE TR
(OA) BF BJ CF CG CI CM GA GN GW ML MR NE SN TD TG
(AP) GH GM KE LS MW MZ SD SL SZ TZ UG ZW
(EA) AM AZ BY KG KZ MD RU TJ TM
Publication Language: English
Filing Language: English
Fulltext Word Count: 11084
English Abstract
Apparatus and methods for co-application of physiologically active gas or vapor and drugs for the purpose of potentiating and/or controlling the effect of the drug and/or the physiologically active gas or vapor are provided, as well as apparatus allowing for improved flow control in gas dispensers. The methods include (i) simultaneous application of the gas and drug through inhalation or infusion and (ii) application of the drug and gas separately, with the drug applied by conventional means and the gas applied through inhalation or infusion of mucous membranes. Apparatus

that include means for adjusting the particular mixture of gas and drug provided to the treated individual are described, as are apparatus that include a differential screw arrangement for controlling gas flow from a high pressure container.

3/3,AB/5 (Item 3 from file: 349) duplicate of 3/7/2 p. 2
DIALOG(R)File 349:PCT FULLTEXT
(c) 2002 WIPO/Univentio. All rts. reserv.
00770500
METHODS AND APPARATUS FOR RELIEVING HEADACHES , RHINITIS AND OTHER COMMON AILMENTS
PROCEDES ET DISPOSITIF POUR SOULAGER LES CEPHALEES, LES RHINITES ET D'AUTRES AFFECTIONS COMMUNES
Patent Applicant/Assignee:
CAPINA INCORPORATED, 15601 Montebello Road, Cupertino, CA 95014, US, US (Residence), US (Nationality)
Inventor(s):
RASOR Ned S , 15601 Montebello Road, Cupertino, CA 95014, US,
RASOR Julia S , 104 Smith Creek Drive, Los Gatos, CA 95030, US
Legal Representative:
HESLIN James M (et al) (agent), Townsend and Townsend and Crew LLP, 8th floor, Two Embarcadero Center, San Francisco, CA 94111-3834, US,
Patent and Priority Information (Country, Number, Date):
Patent: WO 200103645 A2-A3 20010118 (WO 0103645)
Application: WO 2000US19043 20000712 (PCT/WO US0019043)
Priority Application: US 99143164 19990712; US 99148736 19990816; US 99164125 19991108; US 2000185495 20000228
Designated States: AE AG AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY CA CH CN CR CU CZ DE DK DM DZ EE ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MA MD MG MK MN MW MX NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE SG SI SK SL TJ TM TR TT TZ UA UG UZ VN YU ZA ZW
(EP) AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT SE
(OA) BF BJ CF CG CI CM GA GN GW ML MR NE SN TD TG
(AP) GH GM KE LS MW MZ SD SL SZ TZ UG ZW
(EA) AM AZ BY KG KZ MD RU TJ TM
Publication Language: English
Filing Language: English
English Abstract
This invention is an apparatus (10), kits, methods of use/delivery of gases, and/or medicaments for treating common ailments; for example headaches , rhinitis, asthma, and nervous disorders. The apparatus (10) comprises dispensers (12) for carbon dioxide, and other therapeutic gases. The methods comprise delivery of small volumes of gases in a manner that infuses the gas into a body region to bathe the mucous membranes with the gas.

4/3,AB/1 (Item 1 from file: 348) duplicate of 6/7/1 p. 4
DIALOG(R)File 348:EUROPEAN PATENTS
(c) 2002 European Patent Office. All rts. reserv.
01348701
METHOD AND APPARATUS FOR TRANSCUTANEOUS INFUSION OF CARBON DIOXIDE FOR LOCAL RELIEF OF PAIN AND OTHER AILMENTS
PROCEDE ET DISPOSITIF DE PERFUSION TRANSCUTANEE DE DIOXYDE DE CARBONE POUR SOULAGER LOCALEMENT LA DOULEUR ET D'AUTRES MAUX
PATENT ASSIGNEE:
Capnia Incorporated, (3340630), 104 Smith Creek Drive, Los Gatos, CA

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    95030, (US), (Applicant designated States: all)
INVENTOR:
   RASOR, Ned, S. , 15601 Montebello Road, Cupertino, CA 95014, (US)
   RASOR, Julia, S. , 104 Smith Creek Drive, Los Gatos, CA 95030, (US
PATENT (CC, No, Kind, Date):
                              WO 200164280  010907
APPLICATION (CC, No, Date):   EP 2001955091 010228;  WO 2001US40195  010228
PRIORITY (CC, No, Date): US 185495 P 000228
DESIGNATED STATES: AT; BE; CH; CY; DE; DK; ES; FI; FR; GB; GR; IE; IT; LI;
  LU; MC; NL; PT; SE; TR
EXTENDED DESIGNATED STATES: AL; LT; LV; MK; RO; SI
INTERNATIONAL PATENT CLASS: A61M-035/00
LANGUAGE (Publication,Procedural,Application): English; English; English

File 348:EUROPEAN PATENTS 1978-2002/Feb W03
File 349:PCT FULLTEXT 1983-2002/UB=20020214,UT=20020207
Set     Items   Description
S1         11   AU="RASOR JULIA S":AU="RASOR NED S"
S2       4842   HEAD()ACHE? ? OR HEADACHE?
S3          5   S1 AND S2
S4          6   S1 NOT S3
******************


File 155:MEDLINE(R) 1966-2002/Feb W3
File   5:Biosis Previews(R) 1969-2002/Feb W3
File  73:EMBASE 1974-2002/Feb W3
File  34:SciSearch(R) Cited Ref Sci 1990-2002/Feb W4
File 434:SciSearch(R) Cited Ref Sci 1974-1989/Dec
Set     Items   Description
S1         68   AU="RASOR J"
S2         15   AU="RASOR J S":AU="RASOR J."
S3          6   AU="RASOR J.S."
S4         17   AU="RASOR JS":AU="RASOR JULIA S"
S5          3   AU="RASOR N S"
S6          8   AU="RASOR NS"
S7        117   S1:S6
S8     116267   HEAD()ACHE? ? OR HEADACHE?
S9       3442   HEAD(5N)PAIN
S10         0   S7 AND S8:S9
S11         0   S7/2002 OR S7/2001 OR S7/2000
S12       117   S7
S13        58   RD (unique items)
S14        58   Sort S13/ALL/PD,D [not relevant]
***************


27/7/7     (Item 7 from file: 73)
DIALOG(R)File  73:EMBASE
(c) 2002 Elsevier Science B.V. All rts. reserv.
06576967     EMBASE No: 1996241540
  Alternatives in drug treatment of chronic paroxysmal hemicrania
  Evers S.; Husstedt I.-W.
  Department of Neurology, University of Munster, Albert-Schweitzer-Str.
  33,D-48129 Munster  Germany
  Headache ( HEADACHE ) (United States)  1996, 36/7 (429-432)
```

CODEN: HEADA ISSN: 0017-8748
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article
LANGUAGE: ENGLISH SUMMARY LANGUAGE: ENGLISH
Indomethacin is the drug of first choice in chronic paroxysmal hemicrania with clear relief of pain as a diagnostic criterion. In a few cases, indomethacin is not tolerated because of side effects. Therefore, the efficacy of carbamazepine, verapamil, sumatriptan, acetylsalicylic acid, and oxygen as drugs in the prophylactic or acute treatment of chronic paroxysmal hemicrania was studied in a prospective open trial with 10 patients suffering from chronic paroxysmal hemicrania. The trial results, in accordance with a review of the literature, suggest that acetylsalicylic acid (and probably naproxen and diclofenac) and verapamil are the most effective drugs of second choice in chronic paroxysmal hemicrania. The efficacy of sumatriptan in this condition needs still to be clarified, although there is evidence for partial efficacy. **Carbamazepine and oxygen did not show any significant influence on chronic paroxysmal hemicrania.**

27/7/11 (Item 11 from file: 73)
DIALOG(R)File 73:EMBASE
(c) 2002 Elsevier Science B.V. All rts. reserv.
06269829 EMBASE No: 1995307035
The management of migraine and cluster headaches
Diamond S.
Diamond Headache Clinic, 5252 North Western Avenue, Chicago, IL 60625 US
Comprehensive Therapy (COMPR. THER.) (United States) 1995, 21/9 (492-498)
CODEN: COTHD ISSN: 0098-8243
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article
LANGUAGE: ENGLISH

27/7/16 (Item 16 from file: 73)
DIALOG(R)File 73:EMBASE
(c) 2002 Elsevier Science B.V. All rts. reserv.
05663255 EMBASE No: 1994071615
Treatment of cluster headache
Kudrow L.
16542 Ventura Boulevard,Encine, CA 91436 United States
Headache Quarterly (HEADACHE Q.) (United States) 1995, 4/SUPPL. 2 (42-47)
CODEN: HQUAE ISSN: 1059-7565
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Conference Paper
LANGUAGE: ENGLISH

27/7/18 (Item 18 from file: 73)
DIALOG(R)File 73:EMBASE
(c) 2002 Elsevier Science B.V. All rts. reserv.
05885629 EMBASE No: 1994303278
The clinical profile of sumatriptan: Cluster headache
Goadsby P.J.
Department of Neurology, The Prince Henry Hospital,Little Bay, NSW 2036 Australia
European Neurology (EUR. NEUROL.) (Switzerland) 1994, 34/SUPPL. 2 (35-39)
CODEN: EUNEA ISSN: 0014-3022
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Conference Paper
LANGUAGE: ENGLISH SUMMARY LANGUAGE: ENGLISH
Cluster headache is a rare form of severe idiopathic headache characterized by unilateral short-lasting episodes of excruciating pain in association with autonomic disturbances. Subcutaneous sumatriptan has been

investigated as an acute treatment for cluster headache in two randomized, double-blind, placebo-controlled, crossover trials. About 75% of patients given subcutaneous sumatriptan 6 mg reported headache relief within 15 min, in comparison with 26-35% given placebo ($p < 0.001$ in both studies). **The need for rescue medication (100% oxygen by inhalation)** at 15 min was significantly lower after sumatriptan treatment as were the severity of functional disability and incidence of non- headache symptoms. Results of a long-term study indicate that the tolerability and efficacy of sumatriptan 6 mg is maintained in long-term use, and that there is no evidence of tachyphylaxis.

27/7/21 (Item 21 from file: 73)
DIALOG(R)File 73:EMBASE
(c) 2002 Elsevier Science B.V. All rts. reserv.
05722528 EMBASE No: 1994129932
How cluster headache is explained as an intracavernous inflammatory process lesioning sympathetic fibers
Hardebo J.E.
Department of Medical Cell Research, University of Lund, Biskopsgatan 5,S-223 62 Lund Sweden
Headache (HEADACHE) (United States) 1994, 34/3 (125-131)
CODEN: HEADA ISSN: 0017-8748
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article
LANGUAGE: ENGLISH SUMMARY LANGUAGE: ENGLISH
A large body of evidence points to an inflammatory process in the cavernous sinus and tributary veins as being primarily responsible for cluster headaches . The inflammation obliterates the venous outflow from the cavernous sinus on one side and injures the through-running sympathetic fibers to the eye , upper eye lid, forehead skin, and the intracranial internal carotid artery and its branches. The active period ends when the inflammation is suppressed and the sympathetic fibers partially or fully recover. Evidence is presented that the symptoms suggestive of an enhanced parasympathetic activity during attacks may alternatively be explained as local pain fiber activation or a stasis in the outflow from the cavernous sinus. Vasodilator agents like nitroglycerin induce an attack by enhancing the venous load on the cavernous sinus. **Constriction of the proximal intracranial internal carotid artery, spontaneously induced by stressful pain activation of the perivascular sympathetic nerves, or by exogenous administration of serotonin 1D-like receptor agonists or oxygen , terminates the venous load and thus the pain and associated symptoms.**

27/7/22 (Item 22 from file: 155)
DIALOG(R)File 155:MEDLINE(R)
07939670 93391854 PMID: 8378690
Nocturnal cluster headache associated with sleep apnea. A case report.
Buckle P; Kerr P; Kryger M
Section of Respiratory Diseases, University of Manitoba, Winnipeg, Canada.
Sleep (UNITED STATES) Aug 1993, 16 (5) p487-9, ISSN 0161-8105 Journal Code: SWS
Languages: ENGLISH
Document type: Journal Article
Record type: Completed
We describe a 49-year-old man with chronic cluster headache unresponsive to all medications. Following investigation in the sleep lab he was found to have obstructive sleep apnea (OSA) with associated oxygen desaturations during rapid eye movement (REM) sleep. He awakened during

one of these episodes with a typical headache . **Treatment with nasal CPAP abolished his OSA and desaturations, and largely abolished his headaches**. He then developed central apneas during REM sleep. Further treatment with BiPAP, with a set backup rate, abolished both the apneas and the headaches . We conclude that there may be a link between nocturnal cluster headaches and sleep apnea.
Record Date Created: 19931021

27/7/23 (Item 23 from file: 73)
DIALOG(R)File 73:EMBASE
(c) 2002 Elsevier Science B.V. All rts. reserv.
05555116 EMBASE No: 1993323216
Cluster headache- pain occasionally described as 'suicide headache '. A case report with classical symptoms and therapeutic possibilities
DER FALL AUS DER PRAXIS (280). PATIENTIN: FRAU C.W., 1939, HAUSFRAU
Sponagel L.
Departement fur Innere Medizin, Medizinische Universitats-Poliklinik, Kantonsspital,4031 Basel Switzerland
Schweizerische Rundschau fur Medizin/Praxis (SCHWEIZ. RUNDSCH. MED. PRAX.) (Switzerland) 1993, 82/43 (1209-1210)
CODEN: SRMPD ISSN: 0369-8394
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article
LANGUAGE: GERMAN

27/7/25 (Item 25 from file: 73)
DIALOG(R)File 73:EMBASE
(c) 2002 Elsevier Science B.V. All rts. reserv.
05364669 EMBASE No: 1993132754
Cluster headache
Walling A.D.
Kansas University School of Medicine,Wichita, KS United States
American Family Physician (AM. FAM. PHYS.) (United States) 1993, 47/6 (1457-1470)
CODEN: AFPYA ISSN: 0002-838X
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article
LANGUAGE: ENGLISH SUMMARY LANGUAGE: ENGLISH
Cluster headache is a rare condition that predominately affects older men. The diagnosis is based on the history and clinical characteristics, which are distinctive. The headache is always unilateral, excruciating and, most uniquely, occurs in timed attacks, called 'clusters.' The etiology is unknown, but disturbances in the hippocampal areas controlling circadian rhythm may contribute to cluster headache . Various treatments to relieve individual attacks and to shorten active cluster periods have been used, including systemic corticosteroids, lithium, ergotamines and calcium channel blockers. Patient education and individualized treatment are important elements of the management plan.

27/7/26 (Item 26 from file: 73)
DIALOG(R)File 73:EMBASE
(c) 2002 Elsevier Science B.V. All rts. reserv.
05327431 EMBASE No: 1993095516
Diagnosis and treatment of cluster headache
Campbell J.K.
Department of Neurology, Mayo Clinic, 200 First Street, SW,Rochester, MN 55905 United States
Journal of Pain and Symptom Management (J. PAIN SYMPTOM MANAGE.) (

United States) 1993, 8/3 (155-164)
CODEN: JPSME ISSN: 0885-3924
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Conference Paper
LANGUAGE: ENGLISH SUMMARY LANGUAGE: ENGLISH

Cluster headache (CH) is a rare form of headache occurring in both episodic and chronic forms. The painful attacks are short-lived, occur unilaterally, and are associated with signs and symptoms of autonomic involvement. Attacks frequently occur at night and can be precipitated by ingestion of alcohol. In the episodic form, attacks occur daily for some weeks followed by a period of remission. In the chronic form, attacks can continue for years. Inheritance is not a factor in CH. Treatment can be symptomatic or prophylactic. **Agents used to treat individual attacks include inhalation of oxygen** , rapidly acting forms of ergotamine and dihydroergotamine, and sumatriptan. Prophylactic treatment employs calcium-channel-blocking agents, methysergide, lithium, and corticosteroids. Surgical modalities, notably thermocoagulation of the gasserian ganglion, can provide relief in those who are resistant to medical management.

27/7/27 (Item 27 from file: 73)
DIALOG(R)File 73:EMBASE
(c) 2002 Elsevier Science B.V. All rts. reserv.
05117597 EMBASE No: 1992257813
Cluster headache and its variants
Pearce J.M.S.
Department of Neurology, Headache Clinic, Hull Royal Infirmary,Hull HU3 2JZ United Kingdom
Postgraduate Medical Journal (POSTGRAD. MED. J.) (United Kingdom) 1992, 68/801 (517-521)
CODEN: PGMJA ISSN: 0032-5473
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Review
LANGUAGE: ENGLISH

27/7/31 (Item 31 from file: 73)
DIALOG(R)File 73:EMBASE
(c) 2002 Elsevier Science B.V. All rts. reserv.
01512555 EMBASE No: 1979234378
Cluster headache : Diagnosis and management
Kudrow L.
California Med. Clin. Headache, Encino, Calif. 91436 United States
Headache (HEADACHE) (United States) **1979**, 19/3 (142-150)
CODEN: HEADA
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: ENGLISH

The most effective symptomatic therapy in either episodic or chronic cluster is ergotamine or Oinf 2 inhalation. Since the cluster attacks are relatively short, effective ergotamine preparations are those which are more rapidly absorbed. This excludes the oral preparations. **Oxygen at 7 liters/min for a period of ten minutes is effective in 70% of patients, 70%-80% of the time (unpublished results).** Other modalities of therapy successful only in highly selected cases include indomethacin, 25 mg. t.i.d.; cyproheptadine, 4 mg. t.i.d.; beta blockers, such as propranolol 40 mg. t.i.d.; cryosurgery, nerve or ganglia surgery, and histamine desensitization. Therapeutic regimens consistently unsuccessful include analgesics, antihistamines, psychotherapy, physical therapy, biofeedback, acupuncture and manipulation.

```
34/7/11     (Item 2 from file: 73)
DIALOG(R)File  73:EMBASE
(c) 2002 Elsevier Science B.V. All rts. reserv.
06927112     EMBASE No: 1997211591
  A pain in the head
  Luft F.C.
  F.C. Luft, Franz-Volhard-Klinik, Humboldt University of Berlin,
  Wiltbergstrass 50, D-13125 Berlin-Buch  Germany
  Journal of Molecular Medicine ( J. MOL. MED. ) (Germany)  1997, 75/6
  (387-388)
  CODEN: JMLME   ISSN: 0946-2716
  DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Note
  LANGUAGE: ENGLISH
  NUMBER OF REFERENCES: 6

File 155:MEDLINE(R) 1966-2002/Feb W3
File 144:Pascal 1973-2002/Feb W4
File   5:Biosis Previews(R) 1969-2002/Feb W3
File   6:NTIS 1964-2002/Mar W1
File   2:INSPEC 1969-2002/Feb W4
File   8:Ei Compendex(R) 1970-2002/Feb W4
File  99:Wilson Appl. Sci & Tech Abs 1983-2002/Jan
File 238:Abs. in New Tech & Eng. 1981-2002/Feb
File  65:Inside Conferences 1993-2002/Feb W3
File  77:Conference Papers Index 1973-2002/Jan
File  73:EMBASE 1974-2002/Feb W3
File  34:SciSearch(R) Cited Ref Sci 1990-2002/Feb W4
File 434:SciSearch(R) Cited Ref Sci 1974-1989/Dec
File  94:JICST-EPlus 1985-2002/Jan W2
File  35:Dissertation Abs Online 1861-2002/Feb
File  91:MANTIS(TM) 1880-2001/Dec
File 164:Allied & Complementary Medicine 1984-2002/Mar
File 467:ExtraMED(tm) 2000/Dec
Set     Items   Description
S1     138919   HEADACHE? OR HEAD()ACHE? ?
S2        465   CEPHALGI?
S3       4294   (PAIN OR PAINS)(5N)HEAD
S4    1585973   ORAL OR MOUTH
S5     252682   NASAL OR NOSE
S6     959465   OCULAR OR EYE? ? OR EYEBALL?
S7      34266   (MUCOUS OR MUCOSAL)()(MEMBRANE? ? OR TISSUE? ?)
S8     385271   MUCOSA
S9    1888905   OXYGEN
S10      4249   ISOCAPNI? ?
S11   2447979   GAS OR GASES
S12    498145   CARBON()DIOXIDE OR CO2
S13    131689   NITRIC OXIDE
S14    252682   HELIUM
S15   6789404   THERAP?
S16    141778   S1:S3
S17   3028642   S4:S8
S18   4668259   S9:S14
S19      1005   S16 AND S17 AND S18
S20       570   S16/TI,DE AND S19
S21       344   S15/TI,DE AND S20
S22     14850   S18(5N)S17
```

S23 44 S22 AND S21
S24 41 RD (unique items)
S25 10 S24/2002 OR S24/2001 OR S24/2000
S26 31 S24 NOT S25
S27 31 Sort S26/ALL/PY,D
S28 1002 S1 AND S18 AND S17
S29 567 S1/TI,DE AND S28
S30 67 S22 AND S29
S31 23 S30 NOT S23
S32 2 S31/2002 OR S31/2001 OR S31/2000
S33 21 S31 NOT S32
S34 18 RD (unique items)
****

30/3,AB,K/3 (Item 2 from file: 148)
DIALOG(R)File 148:Gale Group Trade & Industry DB
(c)2002 The Gale Group. All rts. reserv.
08902134 SUPPLIER NUMBER: 18598008
Headache .
Chaballa, Mark; Tietze, Karen J.
American Druggist, v213, n6, p42(8)
June, 1996
ISSN: 0190-5279 LANGUAGE: English RECORD TYPE: Fulltext
WORD COUNT: 3960 LINE COUNT: 00344
... Cluster Headache
Cluster headache attacks sometimes respond to **treatment with short intervals (15 minutes) of oxygen delivered by face mask**. Sumatriptan or intranasal lidocaine may shorten the duration of attack. Several...
...lithium carbonate (Eskalith, SmithKline Beecham), methysergide, ergotamine and verapamil, have been used to prevent cluster headaches . Short courses of high-dose oral corti-costeroids, given as prednisone 60 mg per day for seven days and then rapidly tapered off, may be effective preventive treatment. Oral lithium carbonate in doses of 600 mg to 900 mg per day may be especially effective preventive treatment for patients with chronic cluster headaches . Ergotamine is most effective if taken shortly before an anticipated attack; the predictability of the attacks often allows patients to anticipate the headache and administer a suppository one to two hours before the attack. However, the use of...

30/3,AB,K/4 (Item 1 from file: 149)
DIALOG(R)File 149:TGG Health&Wellness DB(SM)
(c) 2002 The Gale Group. All rts. reserv.
01662624 SUPPLIER NUMBER: 19029288 (USE FORMAT 7 OR 9 FOR FULL TEXT)
The everyday horror of headaches . (includes related information on headache types)(advertising section: Healthfocus: Chronic Pain)
Carlson, Katherine
MPLS-St. Paul Magazine, v25, n1, p131(2)
Jan, 1997
PUBLICATION FORMAT: Magazine/Journal ISSN: 0162-6655 LANGUAGE: English
RECORD TYPE: Fulltext; Abstract TARGET AUDIENCE: Consumer
WORD COUNT: 1391 LINE COUNT: 00121
ABSTRACT: Common types of headaches include tension headaches, migraines and cluster headaches. The mixed headache is a mixture of all three types. Headaches are commonly treated through lifestyle changes and medication. Finding the triggers to headaches is essential to preventing them.

... Men are five times more likely than women to have cluster headaches , however. Cluster headaches arrive during sleep, waking up the sufferer with pain so excruciating that they've been nicknamed "the suicide headache ." Unlike migraine victims, who want to lie down in a dark, quiet room, those with cluster headaches often frantically rush around. Clusters always are one-sided, so much so that the ear can swell on the affected side and the eye and nostril run. They occur in clusters (perhaps several over a short period of time) and tend to be seasonal. **One way to determine whether a headache is cluster or migraine is to treat with oxygen , which alleviates the pain of a cluster headache...**

30/3,AB,K/5 (Item 2 from file: 149)
DIALOG(R)File 149:TGG Health&Wellness DB(SM)
(c) 2002 The Gale Group. All rts. reserv.
01428061 SUPPLIER NUMBER: 14441447 (USE FORMAT 7 OR 9 FOR FULL TEXT)
Heading off headaches .
Gallo, Nick
Better Homes and Gardens, v71, n10, p46(2)
Oct, 1993
PUBLICATION FORMAT: Magazine/Journal ISSN: 0006-0151 LANGUAGE: English
RECORD TYPE: Fulltext; Abstract TARGET AUDIENCE: Consumer
WORD COUNT: 1401 LINE COUNT: 00121
ABSTRACT: New drugs and alternative treatments for headaches are proving highly effective in alleviating headache pain. The drug sumatriptan works wonders for migraine sufferers. Symptoms and treatment of migraine, cluster and tension headaches are discussed.
... at night; many sufferers report being awakened by headaches.
Treatments. Several options offer relief **Pure oxygen , inhaled through a mask, stops a cluster headache in its tracks.** Ergotamine lessens acute attacks. Sumatriptan also promises to be effective. Researchers also are experimenting with nasal drops containing capsaicin, the source of heat in red peppers, notes Ninan Mathew, M.D., director of the Houston Headache Clinic. Several drugs prevent attacks: ergotamine, methysergide, steroids, and lithium. Standard advice is to avoid...

30/3,AB,K/7 (Item 1 from file: 442)
DIALOG(R)File 442:AMA Journals
(c)2002 Amer Med Assn -FARS/DARS apply. All rts. reserv.
00045289
Copyright (C) 1989 American Medical Association
Persistent High-Altitude Headache and Aguesia Without Anosmia (OBSERVATIONS)
KASSIRER, MARILYN R.
Archives of Neurology
March, 1989; 46: 340-341
LINE COUNT: 00097 WORD COUNT: 01345
ABSTRACT: High-altitude headache and taste dysfunction are usually cured within a few months by descent to sea level. We studied a patient who had persistent bitemporal throbbing headache with the associated findings of high-altitude headache syndrome 15 years after a compression chamber accident. He also had loss of taste without loss of smell since the incident.
... flight training recruits techniques for handling hypoxia. During the ascent he did not receive supplementary oxygen because his apparatus was defective. When high altitude was reached and the recruits removed their masks, the patient collapsed comatose and stopped breathing. Mouth -to-mouth resuscitation revived the patient, and **immediate descent with**

oxygenation was accomplished. After the incident he had bitemporal throbbing headaches , nasal stuffiness, ear fullness bilaterally, eye irritation and redness, (Ref. 7) intermittent rash over the face on either side, and a...

30/3,AB,K/8 (Item 1 from file: 444)
DIALOG(R)File 444:New England Journal of Med.
(c) 2002 Mass. Med. Soc. All rts. reserv.
00104022
Copyright 1987 by the Massachusetts Medical Society
Case 41-1987: A 27-Year-Old Woman with Remote Idiopathic Thrombocytopenic Purpura, Recurrent Thrombocytopenia, and Headache (Case Records of the Massachusetts General Hospital)
Desforges, Jane F.; Mark, Eugene J.
The New England Journal of Medicine
October 8, 1987; 317 (15),pp 946-953
LINE COUNT: 00596 WORD COUNT: 08234
TEXT
...intact. The gait was unsteady, especially on tandem walking; the Romberg test and finger-to- nose and heel-to-shin tests were negative. The tendon reflexes were + and equal, and the...
...sodium was 141 mmol, the potassium 3.6 mmol, the chloride 107 mmol, and the carbon dioxide 25 mmol per liter...

30/3,AB,K/9 (Item 1 from file: 457)
DIALOG(R)File 457:The Lancet
(c) 2000 The Lancet, Ltd. All rts. reserv.
00098686 (USE FORMAT 7 OR 9 FOR FULLTEXT)
TITLE: Point mutation in platelet mitochondrial tRNA(sup Leu(UUR)) in patient with cluster headache
SHIMOMURA, TOKIO|KITANO, AYUMI|MARUKAWA, HIROKO|MISHIMA, KATSUKO|ISOE, KENJI|ADACHI, YOSHIKI|TAKAHASHI, KAZURO
Division of Neurology, Institute of Neurological Sciences, Faculty of Medicine, Tottori University, Yonago 683, Japan.
The Lancet, v344, n8922, pp 625-625
1994 August 27
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Letters to the Editor LANGUAGE: English
RECORD TYPE: Fulltext
WORD COUNT: 339
TEXT:
... We report a 52-year-old man who had had episodic cluster headache for 5 years. He had no family history of MELAS or cluster headache . His cluster period was once a year, and lasted for about 2 weeks. During cluster...
...he had severe left orbital and temporal pain, congestion of the conjunctiva of the left eye , rhinorrhoea, lacrimation, and left Horner's syndrome. Neurological examination was normal outside the cluster attacks...
...of normal intelligence. Scans were normal and there was no lacticacidosis. **During cluster attacks, pure oxygen inhalation improved his headache within 15 min**, and after administration of flunarizine the cluster attack disappeared...

30/3,AB,K/10 (Item 2 from file: 457)
DIALOG(R)File 457:The Lancet
(c) 2000 The Lancet, Ltd. All rts. reserv.
00079562 (USE FORMAT 7 OR 9 FOR FULLTEXT)

TITLE: Reviews of Books: Migraine: Clinical, Therapeutic Conceptual and Research Aspects: Wolff's Headache and Other Head Pain: Headache : Problems in Diagnosis and Management
Greenhall, Richard
Radcliffe Infirmary, Oxford.
The Lancet, v332, n8604, pp 194-195
1988 Jul 23
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Book Review (BKR) LANGUAGE: English
RECORD TYPE: Fulltext
WORD COUNT: 1025
TEXT:
... Blau's book is specifically on migraine, although cluster headache is dealt with fully. Other types of headache are mentioned only briefly in differential diagnosis. As an account of the "state of the...
...the Patient. Here there are good chapters by Blau on migraine and Ekbom on cluster headache . Unfortunately little mention is made of drug trials. The third part concerns pathogenesis and begins...
...years. **The neural/vascular components are well argued as are those of the platelet and oxygen theories.** Fourteen diverse chapters comprise the fourth part and include contributions on the eye , neuro-otology, cyclic phenomena, and cerebral blood flow. The fifth part is made up of...

File 98:General Sci Abs/Full-Text 1984-2002/Jan
File 9:Business & Industry(R) Jul/1994-2002/Feb 21
File 16:Gale Group PROMT(R) 1990-2002/Feb 22
File 160:Gale Group PROMT(R) 1972-1989
File 148:Gale Group Trade & Industry DB 1976-2002/Feb 22
File 621:Gale Group New Prod.Annou.(R) 1985-2002/Feb 22
File 636:Gale Group Newsletter DB(TM) 1987-2002/Feb 22
File 441:ESPICOM Pharm&Med DEVICE NEWS 2002/Feb W4
File 20:Dialog Global Reporter 1997-2002/Feb 25
File 813:PR Newswire 1987-1999/Apr 30
File 15:ABI/Inform(R) 1971-2002/Feb 23
File 88:Gale Group Business A.R.T.S. 1976-2002/Feb 22
File 149:TGG Health&Wellness DB(SM) 1976-2002/Feb W3
File 442:AMA Journals 1982-2002/Mar B2
File 444:New England Journal of Med. 1985-2002/Feb W4
File 457:The Lancet 1986-2000/Oct W1

Set	Items	Description
S1	167283	HEADACHE? OR HEAD()ACHE? ?
S2	106	CEPHALGI?
S3	3467	(PAIN OR PAINS)(5N)HEAD
S4	586148	ORAL OR MOUTH
S5	171829	NASAL OR NOSE
S6	1314057	OCULAR OR EYE? ? OR EYEBALL?
S7	9836	(MUCOUS OR MUCOSAL)()(MEMBRANE? ? OR TISSUE? ?)
S8	17780	MUCOSA
S9	212601	OXYGEN
S10	154	ISOCAPNI? ?
S11	2364188	GAS OR GASES
S12	118628	CARBON()DIOXIDE OR CO2
S13	3304	NITRIC OXIDE
S14	22328	HELIUM
S15	1034446	THERAP?
S16	169258	S1:S3

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S17    1946682    S4:S8
S18    2581036    S9:S14
S19        417    S16(S)S17(S)S18
S20       6133    S17(5N)S18
S21         62    S19(S)S20
S22          8    S21/2002 OR S21/2001 OR S21/2000
S23         54    S21 NOT S22
S24         35    RD (unique items)
S25         35    Sort S24/ALL/PD,D
S26         16    S1/TI,DE AND S19
S27         13    S26 NOT S21
S28         11    RD (unique items)
S29          1    S28/2002 OR S28/2001 OR S28/2000
S30         10    S28 NOT S29
****************
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25/7/7 (Item 7 from file: 350)
DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX
(c) 2002 Derwent Info Ltd. All rts. reserv.
014105887
WPI Acc No: 2001-590101/200166
Treating disorder which can be treated by modulating vasoconstriction or vasodilation, comprises administering agent that up-regulates or down-regulates endothelial differentiation gene receptor signaling to subject
Patent Assignee: GEN HOSPITAL CORP (GEHO); MOSKOWITZ M A (MOSK-I); SALOMONE S (SALO-I); WAEBER C (WAEB-I); YOSHIMURA S (YOSH-I)
Inventor: MOSKOWITZ M A; SALOMONE S; WAEBER C; YOSHIMURA S
Number of Countries: 022 Number of Patents: 003
Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week	
WO 200169252	A1	20010920	WO 2001US8123	A	20010313	200166	B
JP 2001261575	A	20010926	JP 200069424	A	20000313	200171	
US 20010041688	A1	20011115	US 2000188859	A	20000313	200172	
			US 2001804987	A	20010313		

Priority Applications (No Type Date): US 2000188859 P 20000313; US 2001804987 A 20010313
Patent Details:

Patent No	Kind	Lan	Pg	Main IPC	Filing Notes
WO 200169252	A1	E	74	G01N-033/53	
JP 2001261575	A		77	A61K-045/00	
US 20010041688	A1			A61K-038/19	Provisional application US 2000188859

Designated States (National): CA JP
Designated States (Regional): AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT SE TR
Abstract (Basic): WO 200169252 A1

NOVELTY - **Treating (M1) a subject (at risk of) having a disorder which can be treated by increased vasoconstriction or inhibition of vasodilation or vice versa, increasing or decreasing arterial blood flow, or inducing or inhibiting vasoconstriction in a subject, comprising administering an agent that up-regulates or down-regulates endothelial differentiation gene (EDG) receptor signaling to the subject, is new.**

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - INDEPENDENT CLAIMS are also included for the following:

(1) identifying (M2) an agent that regulates vasoconstriction

involves selecting an agent that binds to sphingosine kinase, EDG receptor or sphingosine-1-phosphate phosphatase, and determining whether the agent that binds to sphingosine kinase, EDG receptor or sphingosine-1-phosphate phosphatase modulates vasoconstriction, where a change in vasoconstriction in the presence of the agent is indicative of an agent that regulates vasoconstriction;

(2) decreasing arterial blood flow or inducing vasoconstriction comprising administering to a subject in need of such treatment an agent that up regulates EDG receptor signaling;

(3) increasing arterial blood flow and inhibiting vasoconstriction comprising administering to a subject in need of such treatment an agent that down regulates EDG receptor signaling; and

(4) a pharmaceutical preparation (I) comprising an agent that up-regulates or down-regulates EDG receptor signaling in an effective amount to treat a disorder which can be treated by increased vasoconstriction or inhibition of vasodilation or vice versa.

ACTIVITY - Antimigraine; cerebroprotective; hemostatic; vasotropic.

MECHANISM OF ACTION - Up-regulator or down-regulator of EDG receptor signaling; regulator of vasoconstriction or vasodilation (claimed). Pentobarbital-anesthetized mechanically-ventilated male rats were maintained at 37.0 +/- 0.5 degrees C. A femoral vein and artery were cannulated to monitor mean arterial blood pressure, heart rate and arterial blood gases , and the left common carotid artery was ligated. The animals were placed in a stereotaxic frame and relative cerebral blood flow (rCBF) was measured by a laser Doppler flow probe affixed to the thinned skull above the vascular territory of the left middle cerebral artery. Changes in rCBF were expressed as a percentage of baseline and recorded for 20 minutes beginning at the onset of drug or vehicle infusion. Sphingosine-1-phosphate (S1P), dihydro sphingosine-1-phosphate (DHS1P) or vehicle was infused into the left internal carotid artery. Some rats were pretreated with suramin through infusion into the left femoral vein. Focal embolic cerebral ischemia was induced in isoflurane-anesthetized rats. The results showed that S1P was found to be a preferential constrictor to cerebral blood vessels. S1P evoked robust contraction of isolated rat basilar and middle cerebral arteries, with a maximum effect when compared to 5-hydroxytryptamine. By contrast, coronary arteries were weakly constricted, whereas carotid and femoral arteries were unresponsive. DHS1P evoked a similar constrictor pattern of activity, only in the cerebral arteries, less effectively than S1P.

USE - M1 is useful for treating a subject having, or at risk of having, a disorder which can be treated by increased vasoconstriction or inhibition of vasodilation or vice versa, for increasing or decreasing arterial blood flow, or for inducing or inhibiting vasoconstriction in a subject. The disorder is a migraine headache , stroke, subarachnoid hemorrhage or cerebral vasospasm (claimed), ischemic brain injury, transient ischemic attacks and granulomatous arteritis.

pp; 74 DwgNo 0/4

Derwent Class: B04; D16; S03
International Patent Class (Main): A61K-038/19; A61K-045/00; G01N-033/53
International Patent Class (Additional): A61K-031/661; A61K-031/685; A61K-038/00; A61K-038/22; A61P-009/00; A61P-025/06; C07K-001/00; C07K-016/00

25/7/20 (Item 20 from file: 350)
DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX

012540918
WPI Acc No: 1999-347024/199929
Treatment of pain caused by headaches
Patent Assignee: MCLEOD M S (MCLE-I)
Inventor: MCLEOD M S
Number of Countries: 001 Number of Patents: 001
Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week	
US 5908870	A	**19990601**	US 95396708	A	19950301	199929	B
			US 96662666	A	19960614		

Priority Applications (No Type Date): US 95396708 A 19950301; US 96662666 A 19960614
Patent Details:

Patent No	Kind	Lan	Pg	Main IPC	Filing Notes
US 5908870	A		6	A01N-025/00	Div ex application US 95396708 Div ex patent US 5562644

Abstract (Basic): US 5908870 A

NOVELTY - **Treatment of pain caused by headaches comprises chilling air, and inhalation of the chilled air through the nose of the patient.**

ACTIVITY - Analgesic.

At the onset of headaches patients were asked to inhale chilled air from a device. Inhalation was continued until the headache had gone, or until 15 minutes had elapsed. Results showed that the process was effective in 85 % of cluster headache cases.

MECHANISM OF ACTION - None given.

USE - The process is used for the treatment of pain caused by headaches , such as migraine or cluster headaches .

ADVANTAGE - The process uses air, making it much cheaper and safer than oxygen therapy, and avoiding side effects caused by drug therapy. The device used for chilling the air is simple, portable and unobtrusive, making it suitable for use in the home, school or work place.

pp; 6 DwgNo 0/5

Derwent Class: B07
International Patent Class (Main): A01N-025/00

25/7/39 (Item 39 from file: 350)
DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX

001773851
WPI Acc No: 1977-00608Y/197701
Antitumour cosmetic agent prepn. and collection - by contacting a protein membrane enzyme with oxygen
Patent Assignee: SAITO J (SAIT-I)
Number of Countries: 001 Number of Patents: 001
Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week	
JP 51091309	A	19760810				197701	B

Priority Applications (No Type Date): JP 7514883 A 19750206
Abstract (Basic): JP 51091309 A

A method for collecting and preparing antitumour and cosmetic agents is described. **The medicament comprises a material prepd. by contacting a protein membrane pigment enzyme (such as chrysanthemum flower flavonoid or hemoglobin protein) with an oxygen atom,** a material prepd. by treating neointerferon immune antibody with an OH

ion, or an immune antibody such as combined material prepd. by contacting myoglobin with an oxygen atom.

Interferon liquor is collected as a protein soln. of raw egg's vitellin membrane. Virus abdominal dropsy of mice attacked by ascites tumour is inoculated into raw egg's vitellin membrane, and cultured in an incubator for about 24 hrs. under irritation with a polycytidylic acid or polyuridylic acid soln. After cooling, a pale yellow fluorescent viscous liquor is collected.

The prepn. on application or oral administration remove freckles on the skin, **cure** anemia or **headache** , and prevent growth of cancer cells.

Derwent Class: B04
International Patent Class (Additional): A61K-007/00; A61K-035/00

File 350:Derwent WPIX 1963-2001/UD,UM &UP=200212
File 344:CHINESE PATENTS ABS APR 1985-2001/Dec
File 347:JAPIO Oct/1976-2001/Oct(Updated 020204)
File 371:French Patents 1961-2002/BOPI 200207

Set	Items	Description
S1	2472	HEADACHE? OR HEAD()ACHE? ?
S2	4	CEPHALGI?
S3	145	(PAIN OR PAINS)(5N)HEAD
S4	106711	ORAL OR MOUTH
S5	30396	NASAL OR NOSE
S6	74538	OCULAR OR EYE? ? OR EYEBALL?
S7	4448	(MUCOUS OR MUCOSAL)()(MEMBRANE? ? OR TISSUE? ?)
S8	3889	MUCOSA
S9	237154	OXYGEN
S10	4	ISOCAPNI? ?
S11	1139063	GAS OR GASES
S12	75329	CARBON()DIOXIDE OR CO2
S13	15	NITRIC OXIDE
S14	15340	HELIUM
S15	76918	THERAP?
S16	2595	S1:S3
S17	207646	S4:S8
S18	1315446	S9:S14
S19	48	S16 AND S17 AND S18
S20	9	S16(S)S17(S)S18
S21	9	IDPAT (sorted in duplicate/non-duplicate order)
S22	**9**	**IDPAT (primary/non-duplicate records only)**
S23	39	S19 NOT S20
S24	39	IDPAT (sorted in duplicate/non-duplicate order)
S25	**39**	**IDPAT (primary/non-duplicate records only)**

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21/3,AB/9 (Item 9 from file: 349)
DIALOG(R)File 349:PCT FULLTEXT
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00853447
OPOID ANTAGONIST COMPOSITIONS AND DOSAGE FORMS
COMPOSITIONS D'ANTAGONISTE OPIOIDE ET FORMES DE DOSAGE
Patent Applicant/Assignee:
PAIN THERAPEUTICS INC, 416 Browning Way, South San Francisco, CA 94080, US, US (Residence), US (Nationality), (For all designated states except: US)

ALBERT EINSTEIN COLLEGE OF MEDICINE OF YESHIVA UNIVERSITY, 1300 Morris Park Avenue, Bronx, NY 10461, US, US (Residence), US (Nationality), (For all designated states except: US)
Patent Applicant/Inventor:
SHERMAN Barry, 2830 Churchill, Hillsborough, CA 94010, US, US (Residence), US (Nationality), (Designated only for: US)
REMIEN Mary, 1483 Sutter Street #1104, San Francisco, CA 94109, US, US (Residence), US (Nationality), (Designated only for: US)
BARBIER Remi, 1345 Douglas Street, San Francisco, CA 94131, US, US (Residence), US (Nationality), (Designated only for: US)
MCGINITY James W, 4209 Dunning Lane, Austin, TX 78746, US, US (Residence), US (Nationality), (Designated only for: US)
Legal Representative:
MCNICHOLAS Janet M (agent), McAndrews Held & Malloy, Ltd., Suite 3400, 500 W. Madison, Chicago, IL 60661, US,
Patent and Priority Information (Country, Number, Date):
Patent: WO 200185257 A2 20011115 (WO 0185257)
Application: WO 2001US14377 20010504 (PCT/WO US0114377)
Priority Application: US 2000202268 20000505; US 2000202227 20000505; US 2000566071 20000505; WO 2000US12493 20000505; US 2000244482 20001030; US 2000245110 20001101; US 2000246235 20001102; US 2001756331 20010108
Designated States: AE AG AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY BZ CA CH CN CO CR CU CZ DE DK DM DZ EE ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MA MD MG MK MN MW MX MZ NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE SG SI SK SL TJ TM TR TT TZ UA UG US UZ VN YU ZA ZW
(EP) AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT SE TR
(OA) BF BJ CF CG CI CM GA GN GW ML MR NE SN TD TG
(AP) GH GM KE LS MW MZ SD SL SZ TZ UG ZW
(EA) AM AZ BY KG KZ MD RU TJ TM
Publication Language: English
Filing Language: English
Fulltext Word Count: 33897
English Abstract

The present invention is directed to novel dosage forms, pharmaceutical compositions, kits, and methods of administration of an opioid antagonist in an amount of at least about 0.0001 mg to about or less than about 1.0 mg, including from about 0.0001 mg to less than about 0.5 mg. Solid oral dosage forms are disclosed consisting essentially of an opioid antagonist or alternatively comprising an opioid antagonist and another active ingredient, such as an opioid agonist. Immediate release oral dosage forms are disclosed that release all or a substantial percentage of opioid antagonist, and another active ingredient when present, in a desired time. Concurrent release dosage forms are disclosed that provide concurrent release of an opioid antagonist and another active ingredient.

23/3,AB/1 (Item 1 from file: 348)
DIALOG(R)File 348:EUROPEAN PATENTS

01325339
Use of substances capable of blocking the production of glutamate for treating tension-type headache
Verwendung von Substanzen, die die Produktion von Glutamat hemmen, zur Behandlung von Spannungskopfschmerzen
Utilisation des composes ayant une action inhibitrice sur la production de glutamate pour le traitement des cephalees de type tension nerveuse
PATENT ASSIGNEE:

Head Explorer ApS, (2741700), Forsvarvej 28, 2730 Herlev, (DK),
(Applicant designated States: all)
INVENTOR:
Olesen, Jes, Lemchesvej 24, 2900 Hellerup, (DK)
Bendtsen, Lars, Heimdalsvej 8, 4200 Slagelse, (DK)
Jensen, Rigmor, Kongsbjergvej 6, 2830 Virum, (DK)
Madsen, Ulf, Fredensvej 5, 2970 Horsholm, (DK)
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:
Plougmann, Vingtoft & Partners A/S (101171), Sankt Annae Plads 11, P.O. Box 3007, 1021 Copenhagen K, (DK)
PATENT (CC, No, Kind, Date): EP 1132082 A1 010912 (Basic)
APPLICATION (CC, No, Date): EP 2000204625 971104;
PRIORITY (CC, No, Date): DK 961243 961105
DESIGNATED STATES: AT; BE; CH; DE; DK; ES; FI; FR; GB; GR; IE; IT; LI; LU; MC; NL; PT; SE
RELATED PARENT NUMBER(S) - PN (AN):
EP 1011656 (EP 97911150)
INTERNATIONAL PATENT CLASS: A61K-031/00; A61K-031/485; A61K-035/00; A61K-031/197; A61K-031/195; A61K-031/137; A61K-031/165; A61P-025/00
ABSTRACT EP 1132082 A1

Tension-type headache is treated by interacting with neuronal transmission in relation to pain in connection with headache in a way that prevents or decreases sensitization of second order nociceptive neurons. **In particular, treatment is performed by administration of an effective amount of a substance which prevents or decreases central sensitization**. Important examples of such substances which interacts with glutamate neurotranmissions, such as glutamate receptor antagonists, such as NMDA receptor antagonists, such as MK-801 or Amitriptylline or Imipramine or Desipramine or Mirtazaprine or Venlafaxine. According to a broader aspect of the invention, tension-type headache is treated by administration of substances which are effective in preventing or decreasing pain in connection with tension-type headache, such as the substances mentioned above.

ABSTRACT WORD COUNT: 119
NOTE: Figure number on first page: NONE
LANGUAGE (Publication,Procedural,Application): English; English; English
FULLTEXT AVAILABILITY:

Available Text	Language	Update	Word Count
CLAIMS A	(English)	200137	280
SPEC A	(English)	200137	29646
Total word count - document A			29926
Total word count - document B			0
Total word count - documents A + B			29926

23/3,AB/2 (Item 1 from file: 349)
DIALOG(R)File 349:PCT FULLTEXT

00545726
TREATMENT OF VASODILATORY HEADACHE
TRAITEMENT DE LA CEPHALEE D'ORIGINE VASODILATATRICE
Patent Applicant/Assignee:
VANGUARD MEDICA LIMITED,
DILLY Stephen,
Inventor(s):
DILLY Stephen,
Patent and Priority Information (Country, Number, Date):

Patent: WO 200009099 A2 20000224 (WO 0009099)
Application: WO 99GB2695 19990816 (PCT/WO GB9902695)
Priority Application: GB 9817911 19980817
Designated States: AE AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY CA CH CN CR CU CZ DE DK DM EE ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MD MG MK MN MW MX NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE SG SI SK SL TJ TM TR TT UA UG US UZ VN YU ZA ZW GH GM KE LS MW SD SL SZ UG ZW AM AZ BY KG KZ MD RU TJ TM AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT SE BF BJ CF CG CI CM GA GN GW ML MR NE SN TD TG
Publication Language: English
Fulltext Word Count: 2750
English Abstract

A cerebral-selective anti-vasodilator e.g. of formula (I) for use in clinical conditions other than migraine resulting from undesired vasodilatation in the cerebral vasculature, wherein: R1 represents hydrogen, halogen, trifluoromethyl, nitro, hydroxy, C1-6alkyl, C1-6alkoxy, arylC1-6alkoxy, -CO2R4, -(CH2)nCN, -(CH2)nCONR5R6, -(CH2)nSO2NR5R6, C1-6alkanoylamino(CH2)n, or C1-6alkylsulphonyl-amino(CH2)n; R4 represents hydrogen, C1-6alkyl or arylC1-6alkyl; R5 and R6 each independently represents hydrogen or C1-6alkyl, or R5 and R6 together with the nitrogen atom to which they are attached form a ring; n represents 0, 1 or 2; and R2 and R3 each independently represent hydrogen, C1-6alkyl or benzyl or together with the nitrogen atom to which they are attached form a pyrrolidino, piperidino or hexahydroazepino ring; and physiologically are acceptable salts thereof.

23/3,AB/3 (Item 2 from file: 349)
DIALOG(R)File 349:PCT FULLTEXT
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00429210
A METHOD FOR TREATING TENSION-TYPE HEADACHE
PROCEDE DE TRAITEMENT DE CEPHALEES DU TYPE PAR TENSION NERVEUSE
Patent Applicant/Assignee:
OLESEN Jes,
BENDTSEN Lars,
JENSEN Rigmor,
MADSEN Ulf,
Inventor(s):
OLESEN Jes,
BENDTSEN Lars,
JENSEN Rigmor,
MADSEN Ulf,
Patent and Priority Information (Country, Number, Date):
Patent: WO 9819674 A2 19980514
Application: WO 97DK502 19971104 (PCT/WO DK9700502)
Priority Application: DK 124396 19961105
Designated States: AL AM AT AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY CA CH CN CU CZ CZ DE DE DK DK EE ES FI FI GB GE GH HU ID IL IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MD MG MK MN MW MX NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE SG SI SK SK SL TJ TM TR TT UA UG US UZ VN YU ZW GH KE LS MW SD SZ UG ZW AM AZ BY KG KZ MD RU TJ TM AT BE CH DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT SE BF BJ CF CG CI CM GA GN ML MR NE SN TD TG
Publication Language: English
Fulltext Word Count: 39008
English Abstract

Tension-type headache is treated by interacting with neuronal transmission in relation to pain in connection with headache in a way which prevents or decreases sensitization of second order nociceptive neurons. In particular, treatment is performed by administration of an effective amount of a substance which prevents or decreases central sensitization. Important examples of such substances are substances which interact with glutamate neurotransmission, such as glutamate receptor antagonists, such as NMDA receptor antagonists, such as MK-801 or Amitriptylline or Imipramine or Desipramine or Mirtazaprine or Venlafaxine. Other examples are substances which interact with nitric oxide, such as nitric oxide synthase (NOS) inhibitors, such as L-NMMA or L-NAME or L-NIO or L-NNA. According to a broader aspect of the invention tension-type headache is treated by administration of substances which are effective in preventing or decreasing pain in connection with tension-type headache, such as the substances mentioned above. An **additional aspect of the invention relates to treatment of tension-type headache by administration of substances which substantially inhibit the activity of nitric oxide synthase (NOS), such as NOS inhibitors, such as L-NMMA or L-NAME or L-NIO or L-NNA.**

File 348:EUROPEAN PATENTS 1978-2002/Feb W03
File 349:PCT FULLTEXT 1983-2002/UB=20020214,UT=20020207

Set	Items	Description
S1	4842	HEADACHE? OR HEAD()ACHE? ?
S2	20	CEPHALGI?
S3	177	(PAIN OR PAINS)(5N)HEAD
S4	131829	ORAL OR MOUTH
S5	32888	NASAL OR NOSE
S6	61476	OCULAR OR EYE? ? OR EYEBALL?
S7	6271	(MUCOUS OR MUCOSAL)()(MEMBRANE? ? OR TISSUE? ?)
S8	9051	MUCOSA
S9	140980	OXYGEN
S10	2	ISOCAPNI? ?
S11	278720	GAS OR GASES
S12	59341	CARBON()DIOXIDE OR CO2
S13	0	NITRIC OXIDE
S14	20401	HELIUM
S15	116957	THERAP?
S16	4939	S1:S3
S17	192869	S4:S8
S18	356973	S9:S14
S19	36	S16(S)S17(S)S18
S20	36	IDPAT (sorted in duplicate/non-duplicate order)
S21	**35**	**IDPAT (primary/non-duplicate records only)**
S22	5	S16/TI AND S17(S)S18
S23	**3**	**S22 NOT S19**

****

DIALOG(R)File 149:TGG Health&Wellness DB(SM)

01306716 SUPPLIER NUMBER: 11230646 (USE FORMAT 7 OR 9 FOR FULL TEXT)
Spontaneous intracranial hypotension: an uncommon and underrecognized cause of headache.
Jacobs, Michael B.; Wasserstein, Philip H.
The Western Journal of Medicine, v155, n2, p178(3)
August, 1991
PUBLICATION FORMAT: Magazine/Journal ISSN: 0093-0415 LANGUAGE: English
RECORD TYPE: Fulltext; Abstract TARGET AUDIENCE: Professional
WORD COUNT: 1937 LINE COUNT: 00170
ABSTRACT: Headaches can have a wide variety of causes. Among people who have recurrent headaches, the most common causes are tension headaches and vascular headaches such as migraine. However, if a person without a history of headache suddenly develops a serious headache, a careful diagnostic work-up is critical, since possible diagnoses include such life-threatening conditions as meningitis, intracranial hemorrhage, and tumor. A case is presented in which a 25-year-old woman suddenly developed a headache in the back of the head and neck which she described as the "worst I ever felt in my life". The key diagnostic feature of this case was the observation that the headache disappeared when the patient lay down, but was unbearable if she sat up. A similar phenomenon is observed when patients have had some cerebrospinal fluid removed as a part of a lumbar puncture for diagnostic reasons. Through some physiological mechanism that is not understood, the reduction in pressure of the cerebrospinal fluid can result in a severe headache. In the present patient, of course, there was no lumbar puncture prior to the headache, and so the intracranial hypotension is apparently spontaneous. The definitive diagnosis of intracranial hypotension is made by lumbar puncture; the pressure of the cerebrospinal fluid will be seen to be low upon lumbar puncture if intracranial hypotension is present. Although low intracranial pressure is relatively uncommon as a cause of headache, it should be considered as a possibility in patients with a new acute headache. (Consumer Summary produced by Reliance Medical Information, Inc.)

DIALOG(R)File 149:TGG Health&Wellness DB(SM)

01813515 SUPPLIER NUMBER: 53545880 (USE FORMAT 7 OR 9 FOR FULL TEXT)
No Ordinary Headache.(Brief Article)
Newsweek, 50(1)
Jan 11, 1999
DOCUMENT TYPE: Brief Article PUBLICATION FORMAT: Magazine/Journal ISSN: 0028-9604 LANGUAGE: English RECORD TYPE: Fulltext TARGET AUDIENCE: Consumer
WORD COUNT: 446 LINE COUNT: 00051

TITLES ONLY

27/6/3 (Item 3 from file: 73)
07401416 EMBASE No: 1998313694
Onset of action, effectiveness and tolerance of levocabastine and nedocromil in topical therapy of seasonal allergic rhinoconjunctivitis
1998

27/6/4 (Item 4 from file: 73)
07250538 EMBASE No: 1998146277
The postoperative analgesic (POA) effect intrathecal neostigmine with bupivacaine
1997

27/6/6 (Item 6 from file: 73)
06736693 EMBASE No: 1997018163
Assessment and treatment of sleep-disordered breathing in neuromuscular and chest wall disease
1996

27/6/8 (Item 8 from file: 73)
06566400 EMBASE No: 1996227760
Reviews of epoprostenol and acarbose
1996

27/6/9 (Item 9 from file: 73)
06440619 EMBASE No: 1996104561
High-altitude pulmonary edema at a ski resort
1996

27/6/10 (Item 10 from file: 73)
06319687 EMBASE No: 1995356809
Management of COPD
1995

27/6/12 (Item 12 from file: 73)
06189685 EMBASE No: 1995226632
Ibuprofen versus sumatriptan for high-altitude headache (11)
1995

27/6/13 (Item 13 from file: 73)
06174697 EMBASE No: 1995210587
Carbogen breathing with nicotinamide improves the oxygen status of tumours in patients
1995

27/6/14 (Item 14 from file: 73)
06085297 EMBASE No: 1995115785
The effects of bisoprolol and propranolol on symptoms and thyroid function in hyperthyroidism. A comparative study
1995

27/6/17 (Item 17 from file: 73)
05961492 EMBASE No: 1994367335
A step care approach to managing COPD
1994

27/6/19 (Item 19 from file: 73)
05856641 EMBASE No: 1994248701
Effect of alphainf 1-adrenoceptor blockade on maximal VOinf 2 and endurance capacity in well-trained athletic hypertensive men
1994

27/6/24 (Item 24 from file: 73)
05469439 EMBASE No: 1993237538
Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease: Major objectives of management
1993

27/6/29 (Item 29 from file: 73)
04530540 EMBASE No: 1991024582
A prospective, randomized, double-blind, crossover study to compare the efficacy and safety of chronic nifedipine therapy with that of isosorbide dinitrate and their combination in the treatment of chronic congestive heart failure
1990

34/6/1 (Item 1 from file: 155)
07407167 91302050 PMID: 2071391
The effect of hyperventilation in cluster headache patients.
Mar 1991

34/6/2 (Item 2 from file: 155)
02230701 73030951 PMID: 5082675
Effects of short, high-concentration exposures to acetone as determined by observation in the work area.
Aug 1972

34/6/3 (Item 3 from file: 155)
00871292 71017138 PMID: 5474987
[Respiratory encephalopathies. 80 cases]
Oct 24 1970

34/6/4 (Item 4 from file: 155)
00409232 66164607 PMID: 5943677
The cerebro- ocular effects of carbon dioxide poisoning.
Jul 1966

34/6/5 (Item 1 from file: 144)
13083214 PASCAL No.: 97-0377951
Gastric emptying of semisolid meal unaltered by 3 days' administration of a sustained-release preparation of the nitric oxide donor, isosorbide dinitrate
1997

34/6/6 (Item 1 from file: 5)
10261919 BIOSIS NO.: 199698716837
Documentation of nasal irritant sensitivity utilizing pulsed carbon dioxide stimuli.
1996

34/6/8 (Item 3 from file: 5)
05215471 BIOSIS NO.: 000082056093
ONSET OF NOCTURNAL ATTACKS OF CHRONIC CLUSTER HEADACHE IN RELATION TO SLEEP STAGES
1986

34/6/12 (Item 3 from file: 73)
06196889 EMBASE No: 1995219627
Evaluation of the pharmacokinetics and absolute bioavailability of three isosorbide-5-mononitrate preparations in healthy volunteers
1995

34/6/15 (Item 6 from file: 73)
05534072 EMBASE No: 1993302171
Effects of zolpidem, codeine phosphate and placebo on respiration. A double-blind, crossover study in volunteers
1993

34/6/16 (Item 7 from file: 73)
03298611 EMBASE No: 1986006188
An outbreak of illness after occupational exposure to ozone and acid chlorides
1985

25/8/5 (Item 5 from file: 149)
DIALOG(R)File 149:(c) 2002 The Gale Group. All rts. reserv.
01766249 SUPPLIER NUMBER: 20580972 (USE FORMAT 7 OR 9 FOR FULL TEXT)
Supportive therapy in COPD.(chronic obstructive pulmonary disease)(Mechanisms and Management of COPD)
1998
WORD COUNT: 3382 LINE COUNT: 00289
SPECIAL FEATURES: photograph; table; graph; diagram; illustration
DESCRIPTORS: Oxygen therapy--Health aspects; Lung diseases, Obstructive--Care and treatment; Self-help groups--Psychological aspects

25/8/6 (Item 6 from file: 149)
DIALOG(R)File 149:(c) 2002 The Gale Group. All rts. reserv.
01750280 SUPPLIER NUMBER: 20329808 (USE FORMAT 7 OR 9 FOR FULL TEXT)
Nursing care of acute stroke patients after receiving rt-PA therapy. (recombinant tissue plasminogen activator)(Special Issue on rt-PA Stroke Treatment)
1997
WORD COUNT: 3335 LINE COUNT: 00384
SPECIAL FEATURES: table; chart; forms; illustration
DESCRIPTORS: Stroke (Disease)--Care and treatment; Alteplase--Administration and dosage

25/8/8 (Item 8 from file: 149)
DIALOG(R)File 149:(c) 2002 The Gale Group. All rts. reserv.
01769936 SUPPLIER NUMBER: 19846847 (USE FORMAT 7 OR 9 FOR FULL TEXT)
Subarachnoid hemorrhage at high altitude.
1997
WORD COUNT: 1688 LINE COUNT: 00145
DESCRIPTORS: Subarachnoid hemorrhage--Case studies; Altitude, Influence of --Case studies

25/8/10 (Item 10 from file: 149)
DIALOG(R)File 149:(c) 2002 The Gale Group. All rts. reserv.
01621458 SUPPLIER NUMBER: 18203833 (USE FORMAT 7 OR 9 FOR FULL TEXT)
High-altitude pulmonary edema at a ski resort.
1996
WORD COUNT: 4166 LINE COUNT: 00344

SPECIAL FEATURES: illustration; table; graph; diagnostic image
DESCRIPTORS: Pulmonary edema--Case studies; Altitude, Influence of--Health aspects

25/8/11 (Item 11 from file: 148)
DIALOG(R)File 148:(c)2002 The Gale Group. All rts. reserv.
08352235 SUPPLIER NUMBER: 17862158 (USE FORMAT 7 OR 9 FOR FULL TEXT)
Pathophysiology and management of sickle cell pain crisis: report of a meeting of physicians and scientists, University of Texas Health Science Center at Houston, Texas(Grand Round)
Nov 25, 1995
WORD COUNT: 3054 LINE COUNT: 00258
SPECIAL FEATURES: illustration; table; chart
INDUSTRY CODES/NAMES: HLTH Healthcare
DESCRIPTORS: Sickle cell anemia--Complications; Intractable pain--Drug therapy; Erythropoietin--Therapeutic use; Hydroxyurea--Therapeutic use; Palliative treatment--Health aspects

25/8/14 (Item 14 from file: 15)
DIALOG(R)File 15:(c) 2002 ProQuest Info&Learning. All rts. reserv.
00913959 95-63351
Sick of the system? WORD COUNT: 1934 LENGTH: 3 Pages
Sep 1994
GEOGRAPHIC NAMES: US
DESCRIPTORS: Indoor air quality; Ventilation; Air conditioning; Occupational hazards; Work environment; Illnesses; Prevention; Recommendations; Facilities management
CLASSIFICATION CODES: 5100 (CN=Facilities management); 5340 (CN=Safety management); 9190 (CN=United States)

25/8/21 (Item 21 from file: 149)
DIALOG(R)File 149:(c) 2002 The Gale Group. All rts. reserv.
01306716 SUPPLIER NUMBER: 11230646 (USE FORMAT 7 OR 9 FOR FULL TEXT)
Spontaneous intracranial hypotension: an uncommon and underrecognized cause of headache.
1991
WORD COUNT: 1937 LINE COUNT: 00170
DESCRIPTORS: Headache--Causes of; Intracranial pressure--Physiological aspects

25/8/22 (Item 22 from file: 149)
DIALOG(R)File 149:(c) 2002 The Gale Group. All rts. reserv.
01297848 SUPPLIER NUMBER: 10763974 (USE FORMAT 7 OR 9 FOR FULL TEXT)
Dysphagia as a manifestation of occult hypoxemia: the role of oximetry during meal times.
1991
WORD COUNT: 1569 LINE COUNT: 00173
SPECIAL FEATURES: illustration; graph
DESCRIPTORS: Kyphoscoliosis--Complications; Deglutition disorders--Risk factors; Hypoxia--Risk factors

25/8/28 (Item 28 from file: 636)
DIALOG(R)File 636:(c) 2002 The Gale Group. All rts. reserv.
01190196 Supplier Number: 41105302 (USE FORMAT 7 FOR FULLTEXT)
PROSORBA COLUMN
Jan 8, 1990
Word Count: 1158
PUBLISHER NAME: Charles W. Henderson

INDUSTRY NAMES: BUSN (Any type of business); HLTH (Healthcare - Medical and Health)

25/8/30 (Item 30 from file: 457)
DIALOG(R)File 457:(c) 2000 The Lancet, Ltd. All rts. reserv.
00076968 (USE FORMAT 7 OR 9 FOR FULLTEXT)
TITLE: The Lancet: Obstructive Sleep Apnoea and Lower Airways Obstruction
1987 Oct 3
WORD COUNT: 1315

30/8/6 (Item 3 from file: 149)
DIALOG(R)File 149:(c) 2002 The Gale Group. All rts. reserv.
01188560 SUPPLIER NUMBER: 07684197 (USE FORMAT 7 OR 9 FOR FULL TEXT)
Where your head aches ... can tell you why.
1989
WORD COUNT: 4060 LINE COUNT: 00348
SPECIAL FEATURES: illustration; photograph
DESCRIPTORS: Headache --Physiological aspects; Pain--Diagnosis

22/TI/1 (Item 1 from file: 350)
DIALOG(R)File 350:(c) 2002 Derwent Info Ltd. All rts. reserv.
Dispenser for administering combination of drug and gas, comprises chamber charged from gas container, venturi and valves controlling operation

22/TI/5 (Item 5 from file: 350)
DIALOG(R)File 350:(c) 2002 Derwent Info Ltd. All rts. reserv.
New phenylthiophenyl-pyrazolopyrimidine derivatives - inhibit nitric oxide, tissue necrosis factor and cytokine formation and 5-lipoxygenase, used e.g. for treating allergy and asthma

22/TI/6 (Item 6 from file: 350)
DIALOG(R)File 350:(c) 2002 Derwent Info Ltd. All rts. reserv.
New aminopyridine derivatives, their pharmaceutically acceptable salts, enantiomers, racemates and tautomers - used to treat and prevent human diseases or conditions in which inhibition of nitric oxide synthase activity is beneficial, e.g. inflammatory diseases, such as asthma or rheumatoid arthritis, and pain

22/TI/7 (Item 7 from file: 350)
DIALOG(R)File 350:(c) 2002 Derwent Info Ltd. All rts. reserv.
New amino-isoquinoline and amino-thieno-pyridine derivatives - useful in treatment and prophylaxis of inflammatory disease, particularly asthma

22/TI/8 (Item 8 from file: 350)
DIALOG(R)File 350:(c) 2002 Derwent Info Ltd. All rts. reserv.
New bicyclic heterocyclic cpds. - are useful as nitric oxide synthase inhibitors, e.g., for treatment of hypoxia, migraine, gastrointestinal motility disorders, dementia and pain.

25/TI/1 (Item 1 from file: 350)
DIALOG(R)File 350:(c) 2002 Derwent Info Ltd. All rts. reserv.
New 3-substituted 2-carboxycyclopropyl glycine derivatives are metabotropic glutamate receptor agonists, useful for treating disorders of central nervous system e.g. neurodegenerative diseases

25/TI/2 (Item 2 from file: 350)
DIALOG(R)File 350:(c) 2002 Derwent Info Ltd. All rts. reserv.

New amidino compounds are nitric oxide synthase inhibitors used e.g. in treatment of inflammation, pain, cancer or central nervous disorders

25/TI/3 (Item 3 from file: 350)
DIALOG(R)File 350:(c) 2002 Derwent Info Ltd. All rts. reserv.
Use of a pan-beta-1 integrin antagonist for inhibiting activity of several integrins containing a beta-1 subunit

25/TI/4 (Item 4 from file: 350)
DIALOG(R)File 350:(c) 2002 Derwent Info Ltd. All rts. reserv.
New S-(2-((1-iminoethyl)amino)ethyl)-2-methyl-L-cysteine is nitric oxide synthase inhibitors used in treatment of e.g. inflammation or cancer

25/TI/6 (Item 6 from file: 350)
DIALOG(R)File 350:(c) 2002 Derwent Info Ltd. All rts. reserv.
New arylpyrazine compounds binding to CRF1 receptors used to treat CNS related disorders and neurological disorders and diseases.

25/TI/8 (Item 8 from file: 350)
DIALOG(R)File 350:(c) 2002 Derwent Info Ltd. All rts. reserv.
New dihydrobenzopyran, dihydrobenzothiopyran and tetrahydroquinoline derivatives, useful as cyclooxygenase-2 inhibitors for treating e.g. inflammation, arthritis, pain or cancer

25/TI/9 (Item 9 from file: 350)
DIALOG(R)File 350:(c) 2002 Derwent Info Ltd. All rts. reserv.
Composition for preventing or treating headache , contains bioavailable magnesium as active ingredient

25/TI/10 (Item 10 from file: 350)
DIALOG(R)File 350:(c) 2002 Derwent Info Ltd. All rts. reserv.
Use of trimebutine(2-dimethylamino-2-phenylbutyl-3,4,5-trimethoxy-benzoate hydrogen maleate) or its corresponding stereoisomers and an opioid analgesic for preparing a medicament to prevent pain

25/TI/11 (Item 11 from file: 350)
DIALOG(R)File 350:(c) 2002 Derwent Info Ltd. All rts. reserv.
New 2-aminoquinoline carboxamide compounds, useful for treating e.g. immune disorders, migraine, Alzheimer's disease, neuropathy, movement disorders, anxiety, depression, drug addiction, obesity, inflammatory diseases or pain

25/TI/12 (Item 12 from file: 350)
DIALOG(R)File 350:(c) 2002 Derwent Info Ltd. All rts. reserv.
New L-ornithine or L-lysine derivatives useful for selectively and irreversibly inhibiting neuronal isoform of nitric oxide synthase catalyzed production of nitric oxide for treatment of stroke or migraine

25/TI/13 (Item 13 from file: 350)
DIALOG(R)File 350:(c) 2002 Derwent Info Ltd. All rts. reserv.
New benzylamino bicyclic dicarboxylic acid compounds, used for treating neurological and psychiatric disorders e.g. stroke, cerebral ischemia, spinal cord and head trauma and Alzheimer's disease, are modulators of glutamate transmission

25/TI/14 (Item 14 from file: 350)
DIALOG(R)File 350:(c) 2002 Derwent Info Ltd. All rts. reserv.
Treating migraines by administering high concentrations of

dihydroergotamine to avoid side effects such as nausea and vomiting

25/TI/15 (Item 15 from file: 350)
DIALOG(R)File 350:(c) 2002 Derwent Info Ltd. All rts. reserv.
New pyrazolo-pyrimidine derivatives, useful for treating stress-related illnesses such as depression, anxiety, headache and abdominal bowel syndrome, are corticotropin releasing factor antagonists

25/TI/16 (Item 16 from file: 350)
DIALOG(R)File 350:(c) 2002 Derwent Info Ltd. All rts. reserv.
Composition comprising new or known serotonin binding aryl derivative, useful for treatment of e.g. migraine or cluster headache

25/TI/17 (Item 17 from file: 350)
DIALOG(R)File 350:(c) 2002 Derwent Info Ltd. All rts. reserv.
Hypericin, its derivatives and analogs, and Hypericum extracts as specific T-type calcium channel blockers, useful in treatment of cardiovascular, central nervous system, and endocrine disorders

25/TI/18 (Item 18 from file: 350)
DIALOG(R)File 350:(c) 2002 Derwent Info Ltd. All rts. reserv.
Reduction of side effects of therapeutic nitric oxide source administration comprises administration of a nitric oxide scavenger, e.g. dithiocarbamate-containing scavenger, useful e.g. in Viagra (RTM) administration

25/TI/19 (Item 19 from file: 350)
DIALOG(R)File 350:(c) 2002 Derwent Info Ltd. All rts. reserv.
Pharmaceutical compound for manufacture of medicament used for treating disorder of central nervous system

25/TI/21 (Item 21 from file: 350)
DIALOG(R)File 350:(c) 2002 Derwent Info Ltd. All rts. reserv.
Nasal dilator useful as a treatment for relief of symptoms associated with the common cold or allergies

25/TI/22 (Item 22 from file: 350)
DIALOG(R)File 350:(c) 2002 Derwent Info Ltd. All rts. reserv.
New sub-type-selective NMDA-receptor ligands - used to treat and prevent stroke, ischaemia, CNS trauma, hypoglycaemia, surgery, degenerative diseases, anxiety, psychosis, glaucoma, CMV retinitis, urinary incontinence, migraine headache , etc.

25/TI/23 (Item 23 from file: 350)
DIALOG(R)File 350:(c) 2002 Derwent Info Ltd. All rts. reserv.
New 3-benzylamino-2-phenyl-piperidine derivs. are tachykinin antagonists - useful for e.g. treating pain, inflammation, allergy or CNS or gastrointestinal disorders

25/TI/24 (Item 24 from file: 350)
DIALOG(R)File 350:(c) 2002 Derwent Info Ltd. All rts. reserv.
New diaryl-2(5H)-furanone(s) and related cpds - are useful as selective inhibitors of cyclo-oxygenase-2, useful for treating e.g. pain, fever inflammation etc.

25/TI/25 (Item 25 from file: 350)
DIALOG(R)File 350:(c) 2002 Derwent Info Ltd. All rts. reserv.
Prodn. of new or known cpds. of petasin type - by stereoselective

synthesis from 1-acetoxy-2-cyclohexen-4-ol

25/TI/26 (Item 26 from file: 350)
DIALOG(R)File 350:(c) 2002 Derwent Info Ltd. All rts. reserv.
New phenyl heterocycle(s) - are useful as cyclooxygenase-2-inhibitors for treating peptic ulcers, headache , burns, arthritis, gastritis etc.

25/TI/27 (Item 27 from file: 350)
DIALOG(R)File 350:(c) 2002 Derwent Info Ltd. All rts. reserv.
New fused N-contg. heterocyclic cpds. - are 5-HT1 receptor agonists used in treatment of migraine, cluster headaches , chronic paroxysmal hemicrania, tension headache , etc.

25/TI/28 (Item 28 from file: 350)
DIALOG(R)File 350:(c) 2002 Derwent Info Ltd. All rts. reserv.
Hetero-aromatic 5-hydroxytryptamine 5-HTI like receptor agonists - e.g. 3-(2-aminoethyl)-5-((3-methyl 1,2,4-thiadiazol-5-yl)aminomethyl)-1H-indole, useful for treatment of e.g. migraine

25/TI/29 (Item 29 from file: 350)
DIALOG(R)File 350:(c) 2002 Derwent Info Ltd. All rts. reserv.
New 3-heterocyclyl-methyl-5-azolyl-indole derivs. - are serotonin agonists used for treating hypertension, depression, migraine, eating, disorders drug abuse and obesity, etc.

25/TI/30 (Item 30 from file: 350)
DIALOG(R)File 350:(c) 2002 Derwent Info Ltd. All rts. reserv.
New 4-pyrimidinyl and pyridinyl derivs. of indolylalkyl piperazine(s) - used as specified receptor agonists for treating and preventing vascular headaches e.g. migraine and cluster headache

25/TI/31 (Item 31 from file: 350)
DIALOG(R)File 350:(c) 2002 Derwent Info Ltd. All rts. reserv.
New naphthalene lactone(s) inhibit SRS-A and leukotriene bio-synthesis - used for treating asthma, inflammatory diseases, allergy, angina, cerebral spasm, atherosclerotic plaques, tumours, etc.

25/TI/32 (Item 32 from file: 350)
DIALOG(R)File 350:(c) 2002 Derwent Info Ltd. All rts. reserv.
New pyranyl-phenyl hydroxyalkyl naphthoic acids - inhibit SRS-A and leukotriene biosynthesis, used to treat asthma, inflammation, allergies, angina, cerebral spasm, etc.

25/TI/33 (Item 33 from file: 350)
DIALOG(R)File 350:(c) 2002 Derwent Info Ltd. All rts. reserv.
Treatment of algesia with carboxamide(s) - of oxygen -contg. fused ring heterocyclic cpds.

25/TI/34 (Item 34 from file: 350)
DIALOG(R)File 350:(c) 2002 Derwent Info Ltd. All rts. reserv.
Use of 7-oxabicycloheptane prostaglandin TXA2 receptor antagonists - for reducing gastric erosion and ulcers caused by antiinflammatory drugs during treatment of arthritis

25/TI/35 (Item 35 from file: 350)
DIALOG(R)File 350:(c) 2002 Derwent Info Ltd. All rts. reserv.
6-amino propyl benzoxazolinone derivs. - having analgesic activity, free

from an antiinflammatory effect

25/TI/36 (Item 36 from file: 350)
DIALOG(R)File 350:(c) 2002 Derwent Info Ltd. All rts. reserv.
New 3-dichlorophenyl-2-alkyl-2-amino-propanol derivs. - with CNS and analgesic activities

25/TI/37 (Item 37 from file: 350)
DIALOG(R)File 350:(c) 2002 Derwent Info Ltd. All rts. reserv.
Heterocyclic phenoxy derivs. - are histamine hydrogen receptor antagonists used for treatment of e.g. vascular headache

25/TI/38 (Item 38 from file: 350)
DIALOG(R)File 350:(c) 2002 Derwent Info Ltd. All rts. reserv.
Antispasmodic prepn. for fixing to skin to treat muscular spasms - and rheumatism etc. by supplying metallic trace elements e.g. copper, iron, bismuth, selenium, zinc and sulphur and iodine

21/TI/1 (Item 1 from file: 348)
DIALOG(R)File 348:(c) 2002 European Patent Office. All rts. reserv.
THERMITE COMPOSITIONS FOR USE AS GAS GENERANTS

21/TI/2 (Item 2 from file: 348)
DIALOG(R)File 348:(c) 2002 European Patent Office. All rts. reserv.
BITETRAZOLEAMINE GAS GENERANT COMPOSITIONS AND METHODS OF USE

21/TI/3 (Item 3 from file: 348)
DIALOG(R)File 348:(c) 2002 European Patent Office. All rts. reserv.
Indole derivatives as 5-HT1- like agonists

21/TI/5 (Item 5 from file: 349)
DIALOG(R)File 349:(c) 2002 WIPO/Univentio. All rts. reserv.
CAPSAICIN RECEPTOR LIGANDS

21/TI/6 (Item 6 from file: 349)
DIALOG(R)File 349:(c) 2002 WIPO/Univentio. All rts. reserv.
STIMULATION METHOD FOR THE SPHENOPALATINE GANGLIA, SPHENOPALATINE NERVE, OR VIDIAN NERVE FOR TREATMENT OF MEDICAL CONDITIONS

21/TI/7 (Item 7 from file: 349)
DIALOG(R)File 349:(c) 2002 WIPO/Univentio. All rts. reserv.
52871, A NOVEL HUMAN G PROTEIN COUPLED RECEPTOR AND USES THEREOF

21/TI/10 (Item 10 from file: 349)
DIALOG(R)File 349:(c) 2002 WIPO/Univentio. All rts. reserv.
P-(SULFONYL)ARYL AND HETEROARYLS

21/TI/14 (Item 14 from file: 349)
DIALOG(R)File 349:(c) 2002 WIPO/Univentio. All rts. reserv.
NEW COMPOUNDS

21/TI/18 (Item 18 from file: 349)
DIALOG(R)File 349:(c) 2002 WIPO/Univentio. All rts. reserv.
NOVEL HETEROCYCLIC COMPOUNDS

21/TI/19 (Item 19 from file: 349)
DIALOG(R)File 349:(c) 2002 WIPO/Univentio. All rts. reserv.

SOMATOSTATIN AGONISTS

21/TI/22 (Item 22 from file: 349)
DIALOG(R)File 349:(c) 2002 WIPO/Univentio. All rts. reserv.
METAL COMPLEXES FOR USE AS GAS GENERANTS

21/TI/23 (Item 23 from file: 349)
DIALOG(R)File 349:(c) 2002 WIPO/Univentio. All rts. reserv.
METHOD AND APPARATUS FOR BREATHING

21/TI/24 (Item 24 from file: 349)
DIALOG(R)File 349:(c) 2002 WIPO/Univentio. All rts. reserv.
LIQUID SPRAY AIR PURIFICATION APPARATUS

21/TI/26 (Item 26 from file: 349)
DIALOG(R)File 349:(c) 2002 WIPO/Univentio. All rts. reserv.
BIO-ACTIVE FREQUENCY GENERATOR AND METHOD

21/TI/27 (Item 27 from file: 349)
DIALOG(R)File 349:(c) 2002 WIPO/Univentio. All rts. reserv.
METAL COMPLEXES FOR USE AS GAS GENERANTS

21/TI/28 (Item 28 from file: 349)
DIALOG(R)File 349:(c) 2002 WIPO/Univentio. All rts. reserv.
METHODS OF PREPARING GAS GENERANT FORMULATIONS

21/TI/30 (Item 30 from file: 349)
DIALOG(R)File 349:(c) 2002 WIPO/Univentio. All rts. reserv.
METAL COMPLEXES FOR USE AS GAS GENERANTS

21/TI/31 (Item 31 from file: 349)
DIALOG(R)File 349:(c) 2002 WIPO/Univentio. All rts. reserv.
GAS GENERATING COMPOSITIONS BASED ON SALTS OF 5-NITRAMINOTETRAZOLE

21/TI/33 (Item 33 from file: 349)
DIALOG(R)File 349:(c) 2002 WIPO/Univentio. All rts. reserv.
AN ORAL APPLIANCE

01888984 SUPPLIER NUMBER: 58614352 (THIS IS THE FULL TEXT)
Peaceful, Easy Feeling.(relief of stress)
Latona, Valerie
Vegetarian Times, 20
Jan,
2000
PUBLICATION FORMAT: Magazine/Journal ISSN: 0164-8497 LANGUAGE: English
RECORD TYPE: Fulltext TARGET AUDIENCE: Consumer
WORD COUNT: 1639 LINE COUNT: 00121

TEXT:

Ten ways to relieve stress in 20 minutes or less

You're juggling a dozen projects at work; your kid s got the flu; and even though dinner is coming via the pizza delivery guy, if you don't stop at the store on your way home, the cat will starve and you'll have to hit up your neighbor for another roll of toilet paper. The last thing you need is another magazine article telling you that if you don't slow down, stress is going to burn out your immune system, give you high blood pressure and kill you with a heart attack.

Well, relax. We're not going to do that, because we realize that sometimes just thinking about what's involved in reducing stress can be stressful. And we're not going to make you feel guilty for not rearranging your entire life and draining your bank account in the pursuit of relaxation. Instead, we're going to tell you (or remind you) about 10 simple, natural ways to unwind that can be accomplished in 20 minutes or less.

1 EVERY BREATH YOU TAKE Whenever we're stressed, most (if not all) of us breathe quickly and shallowly, which only makes things worse. So the next time you're feeling a crunch, pause a moment and look at your stomach. Is your breathing deep enough to make your belly rise and fall? If it's so shallow that your tummy barely moves, try this exercise, suggested by Dianna Pierce, a yoga teacher and herbalist in Tempe, Ariz. Sit in a chair with your back supported. Close off your right nostril with your right thumb and inhale slowly through the left nostril. Hold that breath for a count of five. Then remove your thumb and block off your left nostril with your right forefinger, and exhale slowly through the right side. Now inhale through the right nostril, hold your breath while you again switch fingers, then exhale through the left. Continue this process for three to five minutes. "The deep breaths that result from nostril breathing calm the body down quickly because it helps you get more oxygen into your blood," Pierce explains.

2 SNACK ATTACK Any time those between-meal munchies hit, resist the urge to head to the vending machine for a cup of coffee, a soda or candy bar. Caffeine and sugar will only make you more jittery and nervous, says Susan Lark, M.D., author of Anxiety and Stress Self-Help Book: Effective Solutions for Nervous Tension, Emotional Distress, Anxiety and Panic (Celestial Arts, 1996). Instead, pick foods that are rich in protein and vitamins. At the top of Lark's list: bananas and nut butter on a whole-wheat cracker. Bananas are high in potassium, which can be depleted during periods of high stress; nut butter is rich in energy-boosting protein; and whole-wheat is loaded with B vitamins, which your body needs to help regulate mood. Not a big fan of nut butters? Any whole grain mixed with a protein (like yogurt, cheese or tofu) will do. To increase the vitamin stores in your body, Lark also suggests taking a multivitamin with at least 250 milligrams (mg.) of muscle-relaxing magnesium, up to 5,000 mg. of immune-boosting vitamin C and up to 100 mg. of a B-complex.

3 TAP INTO FLOWER POWER Keep a bottle of Bach's Rescue Remedy (available at most natural health stores) in your desk, purse and home. The next time stress strikes, place six drops of this safe, highly diluted

flower extract under your tongue or into a glass of drinking water. "Bach Flower Remedies work with the nervous system to help unblock emotions and clear imbalances," explains Pierce. "And it only takes seconds for them to work." Rescue Remedy also comes in a cream, which you can rub on your forehead between your eyes or into the soles of your feet. "These areas have less body fat, which allows the remedy to get into the bloodstream especially quickly," says Pierce.

4 THE WRITE STUFF Reflecting on your day, your emotions and your personal goals in a journal entry can help put your stress into perspective and ease tension. If you're a frequent computer user, you might try an electronic journal. But many people find the act of putting pen to paper more satisfying, especially if you use a nice pen and a blank book with special meaning to you, such as one with fine parchment paper. If you can, make your entries in a special room where you can shut the door and enjoy some quiet time to reflect.

5 SERENI-TEA As a society overrun by tea bags, we're missing out on the fine art of brewing tea, which, when done properly, is a delightful and effective stress-relieving ritual in itself. To perform your own little tea ceremony, you'll need some loose-leaf herbal or decaffeinated tea (since caffeine will counter the relaxing effects of the ritual) and a teapot or mug with a built-in infuser or tea-straining ball. Then simply boil a kettle of cold water, measure out your tea and, when the water's ready, pour it over the leaves. Lark recommends chamomile or peppermint. "These herbs are good for relieving muscle tension and stomachaches resulting from stress," she explains. Once you've steeped the tea, take some time to sip it slowly.

6 HIT THE ROAD, JACK One of the most potent and effective stress-relievers is walking. "Even a five-minute stroll can work wonders if you use the rhythm of your stride and breath to clear your mind," says Pierce. In fact, the simple act of going outside, swinging your arms back and forth and breathing in and out can be a powerful form of meditation.

7 IT'S KAVA TIME According to herb expert James Duke, Ph.D., author of Dr. Duke's Essential Herbs (Rodale, 1999), the best herb for relieving stress is the South Pacific native kava-kava. "Science has solidly established kava's ability to relax muscles and hush harried nerves," explains Duke. In fact, when it comes to reducing tension, stress and anxiety, studies have shown kava to be similar in effectiveness to prescription tranquilizers and anti-anxiety drugs--but without the side effects. Duke's prescription: Look for a quality standardized supplement (which means that each tablet contains the same amount of kavalactone, the active ingredient in kava). Take up to 210 mg. of kavalactone per day for up to six months.

8 THE HOME STRETCH When you're stressed, your muscles tighten up. You hunch your shoulders, grit your teeth and knots form in your stomach. Is it any wonder, then, that stretching can help you relax? Pierce suggests the following: Sit up straight in your chair, feet flat on the floor. Slowly bring your upper body out over your legs, then lower your navel to your knees and drop your hands and arms down so that they're partially resting on the floor. Keeping your head completely relaxed and hanging down, take five to 10 deep breaths in and out, letting your whole body decompress. Or try the yoga position called Child's Pose, suggests Lark. Kneel down on the floor and sit back on your heels. Bring your forehead down to the floor and stretch your spine out (forward) as far as possible. Keep your arms at your sides, behind you. Close your eyes and hold the position for as long as it's comfortable.

9 IT'S A WASH "Bathing is an incredible ritual;" says Dawn Gallager, author of Naturally Beautiful (Universe, 1999). At the end of a long day, an aromatherapy bath can work wonders to improve your mood and calm your body down before bedtime. For a muscle-relaxing bath, Gallager suggests adding essential oils into the tub water: 4 drops of rosemary, 3 drops of lavender and 2 drops of marjoram. Another good recipe: 4 drops of rosemary and 3 drops of bergamot. Of course, no aromatherapy bath would be complete

without soothing music in the background (classical and environmental are the most relaxing) and an aromatherapy candle or two in a scent that pleases you. Once you've gathered the accoutrements, fill the tub with warm water. Don't add the essential oils until after you're in the tub: "That way your pores will be open and your skin will be more receptive to the oils," explains Gallager.

10 JUST SAY NO Determine what your limits are and don't be afraid to say no--to an extra project, a work assignment or family activity. If possible, take at least 10 minutes to fully consider it before taking on any new commitment. Try to imagine how you will balance the project or activity with everything else you have going on in your life. If you don't think you can handle it without increasing your stress, politely decline. The problem, as Harvard professor Alice D. Domar, Ph.D., sees it, isn't that we lack knowledge of how to relax or de-stress, it's that we're not as committed to nurturing ourselves as we should be. "Self-nurturance isn't about buying yourself material things or learning how to spend money on yourself," writes Domar in her new book Self-Nurture (Viking, 2000). "It's about learning how to care for yourself." And when you really think about, aren't you worth it?

Valerie Latona is beauty editor of Allure magazine.